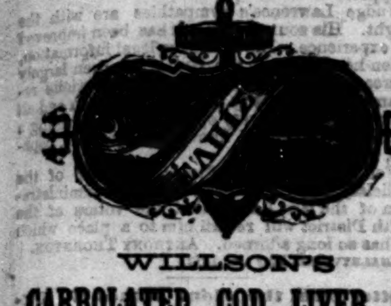
The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1873. NUMBER 274.

COD LIVER OIL.



WILLSON'S

CARBOLATED COD LIVER OIL

Is a Specific and Radical Cure for

CONSUMPTION

AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

Remember the name, "Willson's Carbolated Cod Liver Oil." It comes in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists.

Prepared by J. H. Willson, 30 Platt-st., N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists.

REAL ESTATE.

THE

Desirable Residence

And Lot 50x125 feet,

S. W. COR. OF W. WASHINGTON & LINCOLN-STS.,

AT AUCTION,

On Thursday Afternoon, May 22, at 2 o'clock, on the premises,

Will be sold the very desirable dwelling No. 630 West Washington-st., containing 10 rooms, bath-room, pantries, closets, gas fixtures, &c. The house is heated by steam, and has all modern improvements. Grounds ornamented with trees and shrubbery, and inclosed by an iron fence; good 2-story barn on lot. Location one of the most desirable in the city. Surroundings first-class. Title perfect. Abstract of title furnished.

TERMS—One-third cash, balance in 1 and 2 years with interest at 8 per cent.

C. C. THAYER & CO., R. E. Auctioneers, Office 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

Lots and Blocks in vicinity of new car works of C. & N. W. R. W. Co., on Kinzie, Fulton, Lake, and other streets. Easy terms of payment. Trains leave Wells-st. Depot every day (except Sunday) at 7:30 a. m. and 12 m., stopping at car works.

J. D. HARVEY, 174 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE.

Twenty-five Acres

West of and adjoining the city, in N. E. ¼ of Sec. 32, 39, 13, on easy terms.

WM. C. DOW, Room 21, Tribune Building.

Highland Park Building Co.,

Office 152 MONROE-ST., Room 4, Kent's Building. Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms.

FRANK P. HAWKINS, Agent.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

E. L. HEDSTROM & CO.,

COAL DEALERS,

HAVE REMOVED THEIR MAIN OFFICE TO

71 WASHINGTON-ST.

Docks at 13 Kingsbury-st., cor. Kinzie, and foot of East Sixteenth-st.

HORATIO PRATT, Agent.

GENERAL NOTICES.

TO BE IMPROVED

AT ONCE, that valuable property, 40x100 feet, being the N. E. corner Clark and Lake-sts.

A sketch of proposed plans can be seen at my office, which will be modified to meet the wants of tenants for a term of years, if applied for immediately.

J. C. WALTER, Superior Block, Clark-st.

A. R. WEBB & CO.,

BILLIARDS,

WILL OPEN

WEDNESDAY, May 21,

758 Michigan-av.

CHROMOS

BUY

CHROMOS

AT

THE ART EMPORIUM,

167 South Clark-st., Chicago.

T. COWDY, Proprietor.

TO LEASE

FOR LEASE.

To Retail Dry Goods Dealers.

That valuable real estate Nos. 224 and 226 West Fifth-st., N. S., near Plum, Cincinnati, O., with lot 24x100 to an alley. No better location in the city for a retail dry goods store. The various improvements on this street, such as the Probasco Fountain, new Government buildings, &c., makes this the principal thoroughfare of Cincinnati, and business is rapidly advancing on this street. I will lease the same for 15 years, on liberal terms, to parties that will make a fine improvement. Address

E. N. ROGERS, Box 1763, Cincinnati, Ohio.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY,

ILLUSTRATED.

SCRIBNER for JUNE.

FOR SALE.

Arnold's, Sanford's, and Carter's

INK,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.'S

118 and 120 Monroe-st.

Mathematical

INSTRUMENTS

AT J. G. LANGGUTH'S, Optician, 21 State-st., between Washington and Randolph.

LIENARD ORNAMENTS

Of the Nineteenth Century. Ornaments for Fresco-Painters, Sculptors, Carvers, &c., at

L. SCHICK & CO.'S, No. 103 East Madison-st.

CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.,

OF BROOME-ST.,

WAREROOMS,

Fifth-av., cor. Fourteenth-st.,

NEW YORK.

Elegant Carriages,

In all the fashionable varieties, from original designs of our own and the best styles of Paris and London, exquisitely finished in all Silk-Satins, French Morocco, and the finest Broadcloths. Special attention is called to the fact that every Carriage offered in our Warerooms is the production of our well known BROOME-ST. FACTORY, and equal, in every respect, to those built to the order of the most valued customer.

In addition to our stock of the LARGER vehicles, we offer a complete assortment of ROAD WAGONS, with and without tops, IN ALL WEIGHTS, for PLEASURE DRIVING OR SPEEDING, embracing in their construction the various improvements introduced by us during the past fifteen years, and which have made the

"BREWSTER WAGON"

The Standard for Quality.

OUR PRICES BEING FIXED AND UNIFORM TO ALL, orders by mail have equal advantages with those placed in person.

To prevent confusion, the public will please remember that we are not connected with a Joint Stock Company of Carriage Dealers now seeking to share our reputation by adopting a firm name similar to our own.

BREWSTER & CO.,

OF BROOME-ST.

Warerooms, Fifth-av., cor. Fourteenth-st.

CARRIAGES.

R. M. STIVERS,

Of 144, 146, 148, 150 and 152 East Thirty-first-st.,

NEW YORK,

Is manufacturing, and has three large show rooms, equal to 400 feet long by 25 feet wide, filled with a splendid assorted stock of Top and Light Road Wagons, Dog Carts, Four and Six Seat Phaetons, Ladies' Pony Phaetons, Rockaways, &c. Parties in Chicago, by calling on C. M. CLARK, Nos. 79 and 81 Sixteenth-st., can see samples, get particulars, and order through him if more convenient.

R. M. STIVERS, New York.

FINANCIAL.

Adam Smith & Son,

Bankers,

First National Bank Building, southwest corner of State and Washington-sts., Chicago,

Dealers in Gold and Silver Bullion, Bar, Leaf, Sheet, and Granulated Form for mechanical purposes.

Deposits received in either currency or coin, subject to check without notice.

Six per cent interest allowed on all daily balances.

Checks upon us pass through the Clearing-House, as if drawn upon any city bank.

Interest credited, and accounts-current rendered monthly.

Coin and Currency Drafts on New York.

FINANCIAL.

$10,000 for $130.30 (age 35) annually, for the first five (5) years, in that sterling old Company, the United States Life, of New York.

JNO. I. D. BRISTOL, Gen'l Agent, 166 Washington-st.

DIG.

We have Attorneys everywhere, and collect the claims of Wholesale Merchants and others in any part of the country. No Attorney's fees in suits; no charges until collections are made. FRASIER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 146 Madison-st.

TO LOAN.

$3,500 for 6 months, on first-class security, and no other.

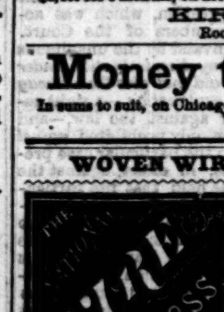
KIRK HAWES, Rooms 11 and 12 Honore Block.

Money to Loan.

In sums to suit, on Chicago real estate.

WRIGHT & TYRRELL, Room 9 Tribune Building.

WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS.



Woven Wire MATTRESS CO.

286 State-st., CHICAGO, ILL.,

Manufacturers of the Original and Genuine

Woven Wire Mattresses,

Patented June 16, 1863.
Patented November 23, 1869.
Patented November 30, 1869.
Patented November 22, 1869.
Patented April 11, 1871.
Patented July 2, 1872.
Patented October 8, 1872.

Ask your Furniture Dealer for the Hartford Woven Wire Mattress. The best bed in the World. J. T. STONE, Manager.

WANTED.

LIFE INSURANCE

SOLICITORS.

John I. D. Bristol, General Agent of the Old United States Life Insurance Company, 166 Washington-st., desires to contract with twenty experienced solicitors for Chicago. Best brokerage, with an additional cash advance for renewals from my own pocket. No "guarantee" or "salary men" need apply.

Will suspend soliciting and be at office all day Wednesday.

A COMMISSION HOUSE

of excellent standing on 'Change, wishes to engage the services of a party controlling, with certainty, orders for Eastern points, either shipping or speculative. To such an one the opportunity of forming an engagement with an interest in the business brought, is offered. Address, confidentially, F 48, Tribune office.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. R. H. KLINE'S

Cancer Treatment.

Its superior merits known in all the States. Chicago Office, 770 Wabash-av.; Drs. E. G. and G. E. Dalton in charge.

Every patient cured or benefited with but little or no pain, and without the knife.

AMERICAN IRISH and

AMERICAN GERMANS.

See SCRIBNER for June.

WINDOW SCREENS.

Wire Screens,

FOR DOORS AND WINDOWS.

At the oldest establishment in the business.

J. W. D. KELLEY & BRO., 88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

FOREIGN.

The Panama Revolution—Serious Battle Between the Factions.

Convening of the French Assembly Yesterday Afternoon.

The Beautiful Snow in England on Sunday.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

PANAMA, May 8.—President Correoso arrived at Panama on the 5th from Costa Rica, and the revolution has broken out afresh. On the evening following the arrival of Correoso, he declared that the National troops acted treasonably by interfering in the late revolt, which deposed Neira, and expressed his intention of disarming them, and counseling them to leave the State to-morrow.

At 2:30 in the afternoon of the 7th fighting with shell and small arms commenced in the Plaza San Jose by the State troops advancing upon the National forces. After a fight of two hours the former were repulsed, ninety being captured. Both claim that they attacked for safety. The fighting continued, with a slight intermission, until 9 o'clock in the morning, when Correoso wished the Consuls to arrange some plan for peace, but they refused to interfere. The United States steamer Pensacola arrived during the afternoon, and the foreigners are protected at the Consulate by fifty men from the Pensacola and the Tuscarora, while 150 men from the same ship guard the property of the Panama Railroad.

This morning firing was reopened, and continued, with slight intermission, until 1 o'clock, when a truce was agreed upon. Capts. Urrea and Muderss, of the National forces, were killed, and a Colonel and a Lieutenant Colonel were wounded. President Correoso is wounded. It is impossible to give the number of killed and wounded at this time. Those residents who have not availed themselves of the protection of the men-of-war have fled from the city and are in the bushes.

President Neira, since his banishment, has issued an address to the National troops, calling upon them to maintain the dignity of the State. The trouble is now over.

Col. Juan Pervet, the former Prefect of Colon, has been designated provisional President until Gen. Neira can be recalled.

FRANCE.

VERSAILLES, May 19.—The National Assembly met this afternoon. The Right Centre presented an interpellation asking for a thoroughly conservative Cabinet, and demanding explanations from the Government of the recent changes in the Ministry. The Assembly voted that the debate on the interpellation be opened to-morrow. M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice, submitted constitutional bills organizing public powers and providing for the establishment of a second Chamber. Two test votes were taken during the sitting, which show that the parties in the Chamber are evenly balanced. The Conservatives are well-disciplined, resolute, and fully prepared for an issue on Cabinet and constitutional questions.

A motion, made by the Extreme Left, for dissolution of the Assembly was voted down by a heavy majority, and indefinitely postponed.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 19.—It is anticipated that Senor Orense, chief of the Federal Republican party, will be President of the Constitutional Cortes, and that Senor Figueras will remain President of the Ministry.

It is reported that the Carlists have, in some cases, not only shot soldiers who fell into their hands, but wantonly mutilated before killing them.

CHILI.

PANAMA, May 8.—The news from Chili is that a par y of Fuegian Indians made a raid on some cattle at Freshwater Bay, but were repulsed with a loss of ten killed.

Capt. Heywood, of the American ship Mary, lost at sea, was shot by a Justice of the Peace.

Mr. Hall, Managing Engineer of the Lumbay Mining Company, was shot by the native laborers.

NEW ZEALAND.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—The steamship Nebraska arrived to-day from New Zealand. Her news is unimportant. The crew of the British ship Alsager scuttled her at sea. The ship sank. All hands escaped by the boats. Three of the crew were brought in irons to Auckland for trial.

CUBA.

HAVANA, May 18.—The authorities having given the passengers on the steamer Yazoo permission to leave on another vessel for New York, they sailed on the steamer of Saturday. The Yazoo remains in quarant ne.

HAVANA, May 18.—All vessels from New Orleans that were quarantined here have been released.

CANADA.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 19.—The Arcadia Powder Works at Waverly exploded on Saturday, destroying the building, and damaging the manager's residence and several other houses in the vicinity. There was no loss of life.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Eng., May 19.—Snow fell in the north of England yesterday.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Signal Service Bureau Reports and Prognostications.

CHICAGO, May 10—10:18 p. m.

The following reports have been received from the places mentioned below:

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Weather.
Buffalo	29.96	54	Fresh.	Fair.
Chicago	29.62	54	S. E., brisk.	Clearing.
Cleveland	29.86	60	S. E., gentle.	Clear.
Cincinnati	29.78	66	E., gentle.	Clear.
Cheyenne	29.83	49	S. W., fresh.	Cloudy.
Davenport	29.66	56	S. W., fresh.	Light rain.
Denver	29.87	57	N. E., fresh.	Threaten'g
Detroit	29.87	59	S. E., fresh.	Cloudy.
Escanaba	29.92	50	N. E., brisk.	Cloudy.
Keokuk	29.71	58	W., light.	Threaten'g
LaCrosse	29.76	49	N. E., fresh.	Light rain.
Marquette	29.92	46	Calm.	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	29.74	46	S. E., fresh.	Threaten'g
Omaha	29.82	53	W., gentle.	Clear.
Toledo	29.85	57	E., fresh.	Cloudy.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—For the northwest and Upper Lakes, and thence to the Lower Missouri and Ohio Valleys, northeasterly veering to northwesterly and southwesterly winds, falling temperature partly cloudy weather and rain clearing to-morrow. For Tennessee and the Gulf and South Atlantic States southwesterly to northwesterly winds, partly cloudy weather with occasional rain, cooler and clearing to-morrow with increasing pressure. For the Lower Lakes and Middle States, falling barometer, rising temperature, northeasterly and southerly winds, cloudy weather, and rain. For New England and Canada, northeasterly winds, increasing cloudy and warmer weather, and possibly occasional rain.

Joliet Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, May 19.—Mayor Henry this morning issued a proclamation recommending the observance of decoration day by the closing of all places of business on that day.

On Saturday night, the residence of G. W. Haight, news-dealer of this city, was entered by thieves and about $200 worth of property taken. The property consisted of $130 in money, a gold watch and chain, and several small pieces of jewelry. The robbers entered through a back window, and took the articles from Mr. Haight's bed-room where himself, wife, and two children were sleeping. The robbery was not discovered until the next morning, when a warrant was issued for the searching of the houses of two neighbors, who were suspected. No clue has yet been had to the thieves. Several other similar thefts have been committed in the vicinity during the past few days.

On Sunday afternoon Alexander Kenney, a rolling-mill employe, received a severe concussion about the head from being thrown from a carriage. He was driving, and under the influence of liquor. Dr. Hosmer dressed his wounds, and he is now pronounced out of danger.

The Chicago & Alton Road was contemplating the laying of a side-track across certain private property on yesterday, by which to reach the prison. It appears the railroad had not obtained the necessary right of way, consequently a temporary injunction was served on the Company on Saturday night by the property-owners. Notwithstanding this, about thirty men were engaged yesterday laying track on either side of the enjoined property. The circumstances of the case are these: A lease of convict labor was made prior to the change in the prison management, to establish a car-shop in the Penitentiary. It was deemed necessary by the Car Company to have a side-track from the Alton Railroad to connect with the works. The property over which the track would necessarily pass is owned by James Bruce & Co., John Reid, late Penitentiary Commissioner, being one of the company. Bruce and Reid represent a four-tenths interest in the property, and are in favor of granting the road the right of way, and fixing the damages afterward. The other owners, representing six-tenths of the property, are opposed to the track being laid until the damages are fixed, and hence the injunction. The case will come up for a hearing to-morrow before Judge McRoberts.

THE JUDICIAL CONTEST.

Charles Wheaton Nominated for Judge by the Republicans of the Fourth Circuit—The Resolutions—Menard Delegates to the Farmers' Convention in the Seventeenth Circuit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, May 19.—A Republican Convention to nominate a Judge for the Fourth Circuit, composed of Kane, Kendall, and Du Page Counties, was held here to-day, Mr. William Grimwood, of Kendall County, presiding. Messrs. Adam Gros, of Du Page, and T. E. Ryan, of Kane, were appointed Secretaries. After the credentials were examined by a Committee and found all right, Mr. Quereau, of Aurora, nominated the Hon. Charles Wheaton, of Kane. No other nominations being made, an informal ballot was taken, resulting as follows: Kendall cast her 11 votes for Sylvanus Wilcox, the present Judge; DuPage her 14 votes for H. H. Cody, and Kane her 31 votes for Charles Wheaton. A formal ballot produced the same result, and Mr. Wheaton was declared to be the nominee of the Convention.

Mr. Geary, of DuPage, moved to make the nomination unanimous. There were some dissenting voices from Kendall, but the motion prevailed.

Mr. Moore, of Kane, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the railways of this State are "public highways," organized for the public good, and subject to legislative control, with full power to regulate the manner of operating and conducting the same, and of fixing their liabilities for all infractions of law, and to fix and determine the rates of fare and freight within reasonable limits.

Resolved, That while we concede that it is improper to require pledges of candidates for judicial positions in regard to particular measures, or upon any specific question actually pending in the courts, we nevertheless hold it to be wise and prudent to require that they shall be thoroughly imbued with the spirit of free institutions, and that they shall be in hearty sympathy with the general mass of their fellow-citizens in their determination to control the monopolies which do now arbitrarily and unjustly dictate the terms upon which the traffic and travel of the country shall be conducted, and we do hold that only such men should be elected to judicial positions as do believe that the legislative and judicial departments of the Government have the legal right and ought to regulate and control the corporations which do now or may hereafter own and operate the public highways of the country.

Resolved, That the Hon. Charles Wheaton, by his action in the Constitutional Convention of 1870, of this State, and his uniform declartions, both public and private, upon the subject of monopolies, and by his uprightness and integrity in all the relations of life, and by his ability and learning as a lawyer, is entitled to the confidence of the people of this Judicial Circuit, and we do cordially commend him to the favorable consideration and support of all the voters in the circuit, of whatever avocations in life.

A Farmers' Convetion to nominate a farmers' candidate will be held here on the 24th instant. An effort will be made to have Mr. Wheaton indorsed by that body, and the friends of Judge Wilcox and Mr. Cody will probably urge their nomination.

PETERSBURG, Ill., May 19.—In accordance with a call, previously announced, the farmers of Menard County met at the Court-House in this place on Saturday to appoint delegates to the Farmers' Convention which is to meet in Lincoln on the 21st instant, to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Seventeenth Judicial Circuit. A committee of five being appointed, reported the following as said delegates, who were unanimously chosen: J. K. Kincaid W. C. Smoot, Robert Young, S. H. Blane, John Engle, A. K. Riggin, W. T. Beekman, J. W. Judy, George Hufisheth, and A. G. Nance. A resolution was adopted, with but one dissenting voice, instructing the delegates to vote for Hon. N. W. Branson, of this place, so long as there was hope of his nomination, and, secondly, for Hon. Lyon Lacy, of Mason County. The Convention was remarkable for the unanimity of its action.

SPRINGFIELD.

City Assessments—The Revision Committee—Personal—Hail Storm—Change of Name.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, May 19.—It was considered doubtful by the city authorities here if they had the power to make an assessment for this year, under the provisions of House bill 300, and to settle the question it was submitted to the Hon. A. L. Knapp, of this city, and his legal opinion asked. He replies that, as the law does not take effect until July 1, he is of opinion that no assessment can be made under it.

The Committee appointed by the Legislature to revise the statutes, hold a preliminary meeting in this city on Tuesday, the 27th inst., and it is thought that they will adjourn to meet in Chicago, where their sessions will hereafter be held.

Capt. D. Pope, of this city, but late of the United States Army, was to-day appointed Auditor of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad.

The southwestern part of this county was to-day visited by a terrific hail-storm, which, it is reported, did much damage to small trees and growing grain. Hailstone, were said to have fallen as large as hens' eggs in some places. A heavy rain fell here.

The Chicago Commercial and Savings Bank filed in the office of the Secretary of State to-day a certificate of change of name to the Garden City Savings Bank.

Railroad News.

DETROIT, Mich., May 19.—The work of steel-railing a portion of the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad will begin at once. One hundred steel-rails for that purpose arrived to-day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—Attorney-General Williams to-day decided that the Cairo & Fulton Railroad Company has the right to build a bridge across the Arkansas River, at Little Rock, if it shall not obstruct navigation.

JOLIET, May 19.—A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Joliet & Indiana Railroad has been called, to be held in this city on the 25th of June, for the election of officers and the transaction of other business.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—A special dispatch from Washington says that the Committee of the stockholders of the Northern Central Railroad report in favor of leasing the line to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

MARSHALL, Tex., May 19.—The Texas Pacific commence track-laying from Jefferson towards Marshall to-morrow. On the Southern Division the track is being laid at the rate of two miles per day. They expect to have the line complete to Dallas by the 1st of July.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—Work on the Southern Pacific Railroad is progressing steadily, as far south at present as Deer Creek.

A Murderer's Confession.

HUDSON, N. Y., May 19.—Joseph Waltz, in his confession of having murdered Hulcher, the scissors grinder, states that it was done about 1 o'clock p. m., on the 1st of May. He went to the room occupied by Hulcher, whom he found asleep, and struck him three times with a hatchet, the first time with the blunt part and twice with the sharp side. He only groaned and all was over. Waltz then took the body to a stone wall, where the traces of blood were found, and covered it up. There he left it until the next night, when he took it down into the orchard and buried it. The officers having learned all they could, took him out at his own suggestion, to the place where the body was buried in the orchard. A few inches below the surface the body was found wrapped in a blanket. The head was horribly mangled. Waltz also confesses to having burned three school-houses in the town, and buried the books, which have been found at the place he designated. When asked why he committed the murder, he replied: "I done it for mischief and not for gain. The bad spirit was in me, and I wanted to do something bad."

RIVER GAUGES.

What the Signal Service Proposed to Do in the Interest of Inland Commerce—List of Stations at Which River Gauges are to Be Placed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—Gen. Albert J. Myer, Chief of the Signal Service, has just put into opera ion a regular system of daily river reports in connection with the weather report system, and its proposed connection with the light-house and life-saving stations. This will make the signal service, in its peaceful operation, about as perfect as is contemplated for the present. The new river-report system was commenced on the 1st day of May. It involves the employment of civilians as observers (the only civilians in the signal service), but it has been found cheaper to adopt that plan. Stations have been ordered at the following points: Adalusia, Ill.; Booneville, Brownsville, Brunswick, Cairo, Cincinnati, Confluence, Davenport, Evansville, Fort Benton, Fort Smith, Fort Sully, Freeport, Grafton, Ill.; Hermann, Mo.; Jefferson, Mo.; Kansas City, Keokuk, Leavenworth, Lexington, Little Rock, Louisville, Marietta, Memphis, Nashville, New Geneva, New Orleans, Oil City, Omaha, Pittsburgh, Shreveport, St. Joseph, St. Louis, St. Paul, Vicksburg. The usual river reports have been based on standards of given years, understood by boatmen, but the difficulty has been that they lacked reliability, because boatmen, by reason of interested motives, frequently gave false reports, and in many instances caused the delay or advance of shipments to be held back or stuck on shoals while the party giving the information took the benefit of his knowledge. Under the new system a gauge is planted in the river bank at each station. It is made of pine or oak timber, two inches thick by ten inches wide, and long enough to cover the whole range between extreme low and extreme high water. This timber is placed edgewise and firmly imbedded in the ground, leaving one and a half inches exposed above the surface. A scale of measurement is furnished, being the extreme standard of 1867 for the low water mark, or bench mark, as it is technically called. The edge of the gauge is planed, and after being placed in position is graduated in feet and inches. The graduation is governed by the test of an upright rod, and the exact measure in feet and inches is determined by an ordinary spirit-level placed on a straight edge, reaching from the vertical rod to the timber in the bank. After this measurement has been recorded in feet and inches, the observer can tell at a glance how much water there is in the river. When the rise or fall of water is gradual, one observation will be made at 3 o'clock p. m., local time, from May 1 to July 31 and Oct. 1 to Nov. 30 of each year; but, when the change is sudden and unusual in its character, reports will be made every three hours during such change until the river resumes it normal condition. These reports are all sent in an ingenious cypher, invented with a view of secresy and brevity, and securing both objects.

There is no appropriation for the river report system. It has so far taken about $25,000 from the weather signal appropriation, and it is quite probable that Congress will indorse the undertaking. Gen. Myers says that if Congress would give him $100,000 a year to prosecute the work, he would furnish to all the cities daily reports of the condition of every navigable river in the United States. Early news of an approaching flood or break of an ice-gorge would ordinarily save a single city the whole amount required to support the system a year.

RELIGIOUS.

The Northern Presbyterians—Political Feeling Shown in the Debate on the Centennial Report—Reports of the Boards of Education and Foreign Missions.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 19.—Much political feeling was developed to-day by the debate on the adoption of the centennial report. Dr. H. J. VanDyke, of Brooklyn, who opposed the whole project as foreign to the genius of the Church of Jesus, was distinguished during the war as a man of Southern proclivities. His speech, consequently, produced an effect exactly contrary to that designed. There are many good reasons why the centennial should not be celebrated by the Presbyterian Church as a denomination, and it is probable that the Committee's recommendation would have been negatived, or essentially modified, but for the dubious political standing of several speakers who advocated this course. As it is, the matter is not disposed of, but will probably be reconsidered and relegated to the next Assembly.

The report of the Board of Foreign Missions will be presented on Wednesday evening. The receipts for the year are $454,836. The expenditures were $552,775. Debt at the end of the previous year, about $30,000, and at the end of this year, $128,695.

The report of the Board of Education, presented this evening, has the following items of general interest: Students aided, 676, of whom were new recommendations. These were divided among 12 theological seminaries, 46 colleges and universities, and 56 academies. Receipts of the Board for the year, $104,459, $30,000 of which was borrowed. Expenditures for all purposes, $131,898. Present indebtedness about $34,000.

[To the Associated Press.]

BALTIMORE, May 19.—The fourth day's session of the Presbyterian General Assembly opened this morning. After a long discussion, which was abruptly closed by Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, moving the previous question, the report of the Centennial Committee, recommending the Church to take part in the Centennial celebration in Philadelphia in 1876, was adopted, and a committee was appointed to co-operate with the Centennial Committee.

The report of the Committee on the subject of a periodical for gratuitous distribution by the Board of Publication was c nsidered, pending which the hour for the special order of the day arrived, viz: the report of the Special Committee to which had been referred the annual report of the Committee on Benevolence and Finance. Dr. Backus, Chairman of the Special Committee, read a report, the consideration of which occupied the remainder of the morning session, and without coming to a vote, the matter went over as unfinished business.

Mr. Bell gave notice of his intention to move a reconsideration of the vote this morning adopting the recommendations of the Centennial Committee. Adjourned till evening, when the report of the Board of Education will be considered.

Other Religious Gatherings.

CINCINNATI, May 19.—A Committee of the Church Womens' Foreign Mission Society to-day passed a resolution forbidding branches transcending authority in sending out missionaries.

DAYTON, O., May 19.—The fourth day's session of the United Brethren Conference convened at half-past 8 this morning, Bishop Edwards presiding. The Committee's report on missions was referred to the Board of Bishops to report the result during the present session.

At half-past 11, adjourned until Tuesday evening.

The Congressional Excursion.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 19.—The excursion did not get away from Sherman last night, as expected, the repairs on the Texas Central Railroad not having been completed. They were there this morning. However, after a detention of about twenty-four hours, they are now 35 miles north of Dallas, but making slow progress, in consequence of the bad track occasioned by the very heavy and prolonged rains. The party will dine at Dallas, then proceed to Corsicians, where the Pullman cars will be exchanged for day coaches, owing to the break of gauge in the road; the track below that point being five feet wide. At Corsicians they will strike the old part of the Texas Central Road, and from that point south shall make faster time. It is impossible at this writing to say when the party shall reach Galveston. They have borne the detention admirably, and retain their good spirits to a high degree. At Sherman the party were guests of the Texas Pacific Road, and were handsomely entertained by Col. Irwin, representative of that Company.

DALLAS, Texas, May 19.—The excursion party arrived here at half-past 3 o'clock and was received by the Mayor and Committees of Reception and Arrangements. The gentlemen of the party were escorted to Odd Fellows Hall, where Mayor Long introduced Capt. J. G. Adams, who extended the most cordial welcome to the excursionists, and gave the members of Congress some very interesting and valuable statistics concerning Dallas and the surrounding country. Hon. Ed. Crossland, of Kentucky, replied to Capt. Adams in a brief but eloquent speech, in which he heartily thanked the citizens of Dallas for their warm reception. Refreshments were then served, and a general good time ensued. The party was then distributed among the hotels for dinner, after which they boarded the train and are now speeding away for Corsicians.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Money was easy during the morning hours at 6 to 7 per cent on call, but in the afternoon the demand from the stock people was more active, and loans were made at 7 per cent currency to 7 per cent gold up to 3 p. m. After that hour the demand abated, and balances were loaned at 5 to 6 per cent. The discount market was easy at 7 to 9 per cent for prime business notes. The banks are offering money freely to leading brokers, and also buying mercantile paper.

STOCKS.

Railway and miscellaneous speculation opened with a strong feeling and prices ¼c to ⅜c per cent higher than at the close on Saturday. In some cases a further advance was made in the early dealings, but the improvement was soon los tat the First Board. A steadier feeling prevailed again, but soon afterward a weaker feeling set in. Toward 1 o'clock the market strengthened once more, but after 2 o'clock prices declined to nearly the lowest point of the day. The leading feature was Pacific Mail, but beyond this stock and Western Union, Erie, C., C. & I. C., and St. Paul common, a very small business was done, and during the afternoon the dullness was even more marked.

The latest on dit in regard to Western Union is that the stock will not be cornered (though just now this can be done with the utmost ease), for the reasan that there is an indisposition among outside speculators to deal in cornered stock. It is said to be the intention of the dominant parties at the next meeting of the stockholders, in June, to declare a scrip dividend of 33⅓ per cent, restore the canceled $10,000,000, and thereafter pay a cash dividend of 8 per cent. It is asserted that the earnings of the Company will justify this, and that, after being thus liberal to the stockholders, the managers can lay up a surplus every year.

GOLD

was steady in the morning, but weak later in the day. Foreign exchanges were dull and slightly lower on the street.

BONDS.

In Governments a lively inquiry was manifest at the second call from the German bankers, but the offerings were limited. Called bonds of 1862 were in special demand, and it was intimated that there is an intention to present them on and after the 1st of June and demand gold for them, but no serious derangement is anticipated should this be done.

PRODUCE.

Flour was firmer but quiet. The light arrivals and stronger market for wheat give holders a further advantage. Low grades are fairly active and still quite scarce. Choice family brands are held higher. Sales 13,400 brls, including 3,000 brls city ground at rather higher prices. Receipts, 8,305 brls. Under the very limited arrivals, and favorable private advices from Liverpool, holders of wheat advanced their prices at the opening. Spring closed lower, however, and very dull. The absence of freight room checks exports. The millers are buying sparingly. Winter closed quiet, but firm. Sales, 20,000 bu; receipts, 37,610 bu.

Pork was dull and nominal on the spot, at $18.00 for new mess in the jobbing way. For future delivery, 500 brls for June sold at $17.50. Receipts, 50 packages. In cut meats, the business was generally very light, and prices in consequence are, to a great extent nominal. Dry salted shoulders are quoted at 7¼@7½c; pickled hams, 11¼@12c. Receipts, 227 packages. Bacon was weak and unsettled. Long clear was offered at 9c, without buyers. Short clear is quoted at 9¼@9⅜c, without sales. Lard was weak and rather quiet. Western is held at 9⅛c for May, and 9¼c bid; city 9⅜c. For future delivery the business reported embraced 1,000 tcs for June at 9⅛c, with 9⅛c bid for July and 9 9-16 asked. Receipts, 531 packages.

SPORTING.

A Prize-Fight That Did Not Take Place—Base Ball—The Oar.

BOSTON, May 19.—This morning a large delegation arrived here from Baltimore, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Cleveland, and New York en route for Eastport, Me., to witness the prize fight between Arthur Chambers and George Seddons for $2,000 and the light-weight championship of America. They were to have left Portland, Me., at noon, and then take a steamer for Eastport. The articles of agreement set forth that the men were to weigh at Boston at 9 o'clock this morning. At 8 o'clock a large crowd of sporting men assembled to witness the men weigh. Chambers weighed at 8:14, and there was evidently something wrong, for his trainer, Dooney Harris, would not allow the representatives of the press in the room. Soon after Chambers and his trainer left, and went off at a brisk walk, and it was stated that Chambers was over the stated weight of 120 pounds. Nine o'clock came and Seddons and Butt Riley, George Leese, John Murphy, and P. D. Pyrnes, of New York, the stakeholder, put in an appearance. Butt Riley said the time for weighing had arrived, and if Chambers did not put in appearance in fifteen minutes, he should claim the stakes.

The stakeholder ordered Charles Calvin, of the New York *Clipper*, to show him the articles, which specified that the men were to weigh at 9 o'clock precisely, the man weighing over 120 lbs, or who should not put in an appearance, to forfeit the stakes. A delay ensued, but neither Chambers nor his trainer put in an appearance. Seddens was then stripped to his drawers and fighting-shoes and placed on the scale, and he weighed 117—three pounds below the weight. The stakeholder again waited, but Chambers did not put in an appearance, and the stakeholder informed Seddons that he had won the money, which will be paid. The result caused quite a breeze among the sporting men here, many of whom had purchased through tickets to Portland.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 19.—W. B. Curtis, of Chicago, and W. E. McCready, of this city, rowed a two-mile race this afternoon on the Harlem River, from High Bridge to the Powder-Ship, for the championship medal of the Athletic Club. Curtis won with ease, in 15 minutes 51½ seconds.

Nearly 4,000 persons assembled on the Union Grounds this afternoon, to witness the match between the Atlantics and Philadelphias. The latter having won every game they have hitherto played, and having beaten the Athletics, of Philadelphia, on Saturday, betting was heavy, with large odds in their favor. The game began at 3:40. At the end of the sixth inning the Philadelphias were 8 to the Atlantics 1, and $10 to $1 was offered that the latter would be beaten, with few takers. The Atlantics put on a "spurt," and won handily:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Atlantics	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	6	2	—13
Philadelphias	1	0	0	5	2	0	0	3	0	—11

Albert Garnier has challenged Maurice Daly to play him a game of billiards for the championship and $500 a side.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 19.—The pigeon match, twenty-five pairs each, between Captain Bogardus and Miles Johnson, this afternoon, at the Fair Grounds, resulted in a victory for Johnson, who at the close of the match was two ahead. A handicap for professionals and amateurs will take place to-morrow.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., May 19.—The Canadian Chess Congress has concluded. Twenty of the best players in Canada competed for prizes. The first was won by Ensor, of Montreal; the second by Jackson, of Seaforth, and the third by White, of Montreal.

INDIAN CONTRACTS.

The Chairman of the Board of Indian Commissioners Courts Investigation at the Hands of the Secretary of the Interior—How Contracts Are Now Made to Supply Provisions to the Indians.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 16, 1873.

The following letter was sent to-day to the Secretary of the Interior:

Hon. C. Delano, Secretary of the Interior, Washington:

SIR: My attention as Chairman of the Purchasing Committee of the Board of Indian Commissioners has been called to charges of unfairness in the recent awards of contracts for Indian supplies, and having learned that it is your intention to investigate any cases in which complaints are made, I write in behalf of myself and colleagues to say that a full and thorough examination will meet with our most hearty approval. The Board of Indian Commissioners, having no selfish end to serve and nothing to hide, desire that all their actions shall be open to the public, and even when complaints are indefinite and totally unfounded, as they are in the present case, we ask that the fullest opportunities be given to all parties to be heard, and the result of such hearing be given to the press. It may be well to referr to the fact that all awards were made by us by law, as they are required to be by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Hon. E. P. Smith, and not by our Board, which is an advisory body. We are glad to say, however, that every award met with the unanimous approval of our committee, consisting of Messrs. Robert Campbell, of St. Louis; John V. Farwell, of Chicago; William E. Dodge, of New York; and myself, and also of Messrs. Felix R. Brunot, of Pittsburgh, and Nathan Bishop, of New York, members of the Board, who were present. The representatives of the Interior Department, consisting of Hon. B. R. Cowan, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and others associated by you with him, most cordially concurred in the decisions of the Commission in every award. In no case was an award made without the unanimous approval of these three bodies, representative of the Government.

When our Board was called upon to supervise the awarding of these Indian contracts, we found little or no fair competition; scarcely more than a score of bids were received, and half a dozen contracts covered all the lettings. We found powerful rings opposing us at every step. Our desire was to open competition, and to do this it was necessary to remove all suspicion of unfairness. With this end in view, the receiving of bids and awarding of contracts were removed from Washington to New York, the largest market in the country, where bids were opened and received in public. And after a full comparison of bids and samples awards were made, which were published in the daily papers, the contracts being open to anyone wishing to compete for them.

The following clause is part of all the advertisements:

The right is reserved to reject any or all such proposals, if such a course should be deemed for the interest of the Government.

Our Committee, acting in concert with their colleagues, exercised this right so far as they deemed it necessary to protect the Government from persons, either as principals or partners, who have in the past been connected with or been members of old "Indian Rings," who were afraid to bid in their own names, covertly using the names of others.

In regard to awards we would say that in every case they were made to the lowest and best bidders. As to the result of the present system of letting, it is only necessary to say that 284 bids, representing over 200 different firms and individual bidders, were received, and seventy-seven contracts were awarded. As to the prices obtained, compared with those under the old system, beef ranged from $1.95 to $2.76 per 100 lbs., against as high at $6.50 per 100; flour from $1.50 to $3.50 per 100, against prices at the same agencies ranging as high at times as $14 per 100, and other articles were at almoste as marked a difference. That parties who have in the past supplied the Indian Department with goods at these prices should be dissatisfied with the present system is not to be wondered at.

Expressing again the wish that every opportunity for investigation may be given to all persons who are dissatisfied with the awards, and knowing that your action in the premises will meet with our approval, I am, with much respect, yours truly, GEORGE H. STUART, Chairman of the Purchasing Committee Board of the Indian Commission.

VAN BUREN.

What Sutherland, the New York Restaurant Man, Has to Say About Him.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 19.—A reporter called to-day on Mr. Sutherland, the well-known restaurateur, at 74 Liberty street, to learn his version of Gen. Van Buren's proposition to open a restaurant in the Vienna Exposition. Mr. Sutherland said he regretted that the matter had become public, but since it was so, he would reiterate, as well as he could remember, the exact conversation between himself and the General on the subject, as follows:

"About a year ago a gentleman who introduced himself as Gen. Van Buren called on me. He was accompanied by a gentleman whom I did not know. The General said he had charge of the American department in the exhibition, and wanted some man with capital to open a first-class American restaurant there. He produced charts or plans of the building, and pointed out a prominent part, which he said he would give me, and that I would make enormous profits. He wound up his proposition by saying: 'We will expect, of course, that you will do something for us in return for giving you such a good site.' I told him that I had more business to attend to at home than I could manage without going to Vienna, and I declined the proposition. That night I had several friends with me, and mentioned the extraordinary proposal made to me. There was only one opinion among us, and that was, that Gen. Van Buren expected a good 'stake' out of the arrangement."

Telegraph Brevities.

The United States steamer California sailed from Honolulu for San Francisco May 9.

A Troy (Ohio) dispatch says Mary Jane Hart died at that place yesterday, aged over 110 years.

A mammoth cave has been discovered on the farm of O. H. Lyon, in Rockford, Floyd County, Iowa.

The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Missouri will convene in St. Louis to-day.

Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, arrived at Atlanta last evening, as a delegate to the Convention of Governors.

Peter Johnson, a Norwegian, of Waukan, Alamakee County, committed suicide yesterday morning. No reason is assigned for the rash act.

The Supreme Court of California has affirmed judgment against Charles A. Russell, convicted of the murder of James Crotter in San Francisco.

A man named Daniel Cooper, a deck hand, a resident of Pittsburgh, fell from the steamer Acorn, on Saturday, a short distance below Wellsburg, W. Va., and was drowned.

The body of Miss Hattie Bloy, who disappeared from her home on April 15, was found in the Rock River, about nine miles below Janesville, on Sunday.

The Tammany Society to-night, at their annual meeting, elected Abram S. Hewitt Grand Sachem. Samuel J. Tilden and others were installed Sachems.

A severe hail and wind-storm passed over St. Louis yesterday afternoon, prostrating fences and chimneys, breaking windows and doing incalculable injury to gardens and orchards in the suburbs.

The body of a man was found in the river opposite Wheeling, W. Va., on Saturday moruing, bearing marks of foul play. It is supposed to be that of John Raymond, of Marietta, who has been missing for some days, and had in his possession about $600 when he came to the city.

During the storm, last evening, at Joliet, the residence of S. W. Munn was struck by lightning, by which his wife was slightly shocked. The only visible trace of the doings of the electric fluid was a small hole burned through a partition between two sinks, near where Mrs. Munn was standing at the time.

ASSIGNEE PERKINS.

He Is No Longer to Administer the Assets of the State Insurance Company.

Elaborate Opinion by Judge Drummond of the United States Circuit Court.

Mr. Perkins Shown to Have Suppressed Material Information from the Creditors.

He is Adjudged to Be Not an Impartial and Disinterested Assignee.

The District Court Ordered to Remove Perkins and Appoint His Successor.

Yesterday morning, in the United States Circuit Court, Judge Drummond delivered his long-expected opinion in reference to the petition of the creditors of the State Insurance Company for the removal of Norman C. Perkins, Assignee of the bankrupt. The opinion contains all the points in controversy, and no further introduction is required. It is as follows:

In consequence of the great fire on the 8th and 9th of October, 1871, in this city, the State Insurance Company sustained such losses that it became insolvent, and proceedings were instituted against it, under the State law for the winding up of corporations when they were unable to pay their debts. Mr. Hurlburt was appointed Receiver of the State Insurance Company by the State Court under these proceedings, and while they were pending in the State Court, an application was made to the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois by some of the creditors of the Insurance Company to have it declared bankrupt under the law of the United States, and it was accordingly declared bankrupt by that court on the 12th of April, 1872. Norman C. Perkins was elected Assignee of the Company by the creditors; his election was confirmed by the District Court on the 15th of April of the same year, and he entered upon the duties of his trust. On the 12th of July, 1872, a petition was filed in the District Court for

THE REMOVAL OF MR PERKINS

as Assignee, and subsequently various petitions were filed, additional, supplemental and otherwise, for his removal. Upon the petitions thus presented to the District Court and the answers of the Assignee, an order was made by that Court referring the issue raised by the petition and answer to the Register to take proofs, and he accordingly took proofs, which were reported to the District Court, and that Court refused to remove Mr. Perkins from the assigneeship. Thereupon a petition was filed in the Circuit Court, under the second section of the Bankrupt law, for the review of this order, and the question made in this Court is, whether the order of the District Court in refusing to remove Mr. Perkins was correct.

THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF COMPLAINT

made against Mr. Perkins in the District Court, and that are renewed here, are that $400 was paid to him, which amounted to a preference for services that had been rendered, and which it was claimed was an improper preference under the Bankrupt law; also, that he made a settlement in relation to a claim which the Company had against the Teutonia Insurance Company, of Ohio, for reinsurance for a less sum than he should have settled the claim for; that in his conduct as Assignee he suppressed material facts from the parties who had claims against the State Insurance Company, which he should have communicated to them in relation to the affairs of the Company, and as to its assets. These were the principal grounds of complaint against the Assignee, and which have been the subject of review in this court.

THE DISTRICT COURT'S ERROR.

There is only one ground upon which, I think, the District Court erred—holding that it was untenable, on which, I think, is a tenable ground, and which was sustained by the proofs in that Court—and that is, that, when application was made by some of the creditors of the Company from time to time to the Assignee, the very object of which application, it must have been apparent, was to ascertain the condition of the Company, that he suppressed facts which were within his knowledge, and which it was his duty at the time to communicate to those claimants. The District Court held that he did not suppress this information. I think that he did, and will proceed to state very briefly why I believe this information was suppressed, and why it was information which they had a right to have communicated to them, and which it was his duty to communicate.

We have to start with the assumption that these parties who were thus inquiring of the Assignee as to the condition of the assets of this Company were claimants against those assets, and were inquiring in relation to their own property. Now, I am aware that it is no uncommon thing for an Assignee to be annoyed, from time to time, by numerous applications and inquiries about the affairs of the bankrupt or a bankrupt company. While I make all due allowances for the natural impatience which might be created by these repeated applications and questions made or put to the Assignee, if that were all as to which complaint could be made against this Assignee, the Court would not interfere with the ruling of the District Court.

BUT THIS WAS NOT ALL.

The books of the Company came into his possession, according to his own statement, early in May, 1872. At one place he says "3d or 4th of May," and at another "the 2d or 3rd of May." These books show certain facts, and the Court will presume that the Assignee at the time, or shortly after these books came into his possession, knew certain facts, some of which were these: That the principal managers of the State Insurance Company and the National Loan and Trust Bank were the same; that George C. Smith was the Treasurer of the Company and the President of the bank; that at the time of the insolvency of the Company there was on deposit with the National Loan and Trust Bank the sum of over $300,000 to the credit of the Company; that between the date of the insolvency of the Company and the time when these books came into the possession of the Assignee and he became acquainted with their contents, that the parties who had the management to a greater or less extent, both of the insurance company and the bank, had been concerned in

THE PURCHASING OF CLAIMS

against the insurance company with a view of setting off those claims against this deposit-account in the National Loan and Trust Bank. And, I may add, these purchases thus being made under circumstances which show that the parties were endeavoring to depreciate the value of these claims against the Company with a view of purchasing them at a cheap rate. These are facts which were known to the Assignee, or ought to have been known to him, very shortly after the books came into his possession. One great leading fact to which I have adverted is this, that there was on deposit to the credit of the Company the sum of over $300,000. Another fact that he knew was that Mr. Hurlburt, as the Receiver under the appointment of the State Court, did not set up any claim to this large deposit, or, at any rate, to the whole of it; so that we have to proceed upon the assumption that these were facts within the knowledge of the Assignee, or ought to have been, early in May, 1872. Whatever view may be entertained of the right of a debtor of a bankrupt corporation to go into the market and purchase claims against the corporation for the purpose of setting off against his own debt, having knowledge at the time that he makes the purchase of a bankrupt corporation about which members of the profession and Judges may doubt, the opinion of this Court has already been expressed upon that question, and the Court, on the 5th of June last, decided that, under such a state of facts, a set-off could not be allowed to a debtor. Whatever, I say, may be the view on that question, there can be no doubt, in my opinion, that under the circumstances connected with this deposit in the National Loan and Trust Bank, and the purchase of the claims against this insurance company, with a view to set them off against this deposit account, that a court in equity

WOULD NEVER ALLOW SUCH A SET-OFF

to obtain under such circumstances by parties occupying this fiduciary relation to the Company, connected with a bank and possessing knowledge that no other parties possessed. What I mean to say is that, in my opinion, no court of equity would ever tolerate a set-off obtained under such circumstances.

Now this Assignee knew these facts; that is to say, whatever might be his opinion as to the set-off, he knew the facts under which the set-off was sought to be made. Thus possessing knowledge, let us see what he did and what he did not. When application was made to him by various parties who had a right to know some of these facts. For instance: Mr. Miller says that he called on Mr. Perkins, a week or ten days before the first petition was filed, that would be about the 1st of July, 1872. He called upon him in relation to the purchase of a claim which he had, or which he represented. Mr. Perkins referred him to Mr. Truman, who was in the same office, and told him that Truman would know, that is, who would become a purchaser. The witness asked if Truman was buying up policies, Truman said that he was buying them, and was paying 13 cents for them. Now this was a gentleman who was in Mr. Perkins' office to whom Mr. Perkins referred him, and who gave him this answer in relation to the value of the policies, or, at any rate, the price that he was paying. Afterwards he called upon him and he said he would pay 17 cents. Now here was a person who called upon the Assignee; the very object of whose call it must have been known to the Assignee was to ascertain something about the value of the claim which he had against the Company. And this was the 1st of July, 1872.

Mr. Thomas says also that an application was made by him to the same effect as that made by Mr. Miller. "The Assignee told me that he could not purchase the claim himself; that he knew a party that was purchasing. The Assignee asked how much had been offered for the claim. Told him 12½ per cent. The Assignee gave the impression that it was worth, he thought, something more than that, but do not think he mentioned any figures."

Truman W. Brophy called on Mr Hibbard, he says, about the 18th of May, and about the same time had an interview with Mr. Perkins in reference to the claim. "Mr. Perkins said he did not know what the Company could pay—that many policies could be bought

FOR TEN CENTS ON THE DOLLAR;

had sold his for that, but did not know whether more could be realized or not. Said that the assets of the Company consisted of some mortgages; don't know whether he said it had any bonds or not. Don't remember as he said anything about that. Think that was all. The mortgages were on buildings that had been destroyed."

Newton S. Taylor says that he called on the Assignee the last of May or first of June to ascertain what the prospects were for receiving anything from the Company; that he asked the Assignee what the assets of the Company were. The Assignee replied that there was a bond of $30,000 which he thought was good, and a few mortgages, one of $5,000 on the North Side, which, he thought, was not good. The Assignee represented nothing else. He asked the Assignee what time dividends would be declared, and he replied that, if there were any, it would be late in the fall, probably not until spring.

George Gardner says that he "called on the Assignee some time in July, possibly the latter part of June, and that he told the Assignee he called to obtain information about the affairs of the Company. The assignee, in substance, replied that the Company was "in a pretty bad box, didn't amount to much, and wouldn't pay a great deal." "Didn't inquire about the specific assets of the Company; nothing was said by either party about any funds on deposit in the National Loan and Trust Company's bank."

There are statements made by various parties who purported to have claims, and who, it is not disputed, did have claims against this bankrupt Insurance Company, who called upon the Assignee at the various times mentioned for the purpose of obtaining information as to its affairs. Now

IT IS MOST EXTRAORDINARY,

with the knowledge that there must have been in the mind of the Assignee of this great leading fact,—that there was, or had been, on deposit over $300,000 to the credit of the Company,—that it was not communicated to any one of these parties making inquiries. It certainly was a fact that was calculated very much to affect their interests, and their subsequent conduct in relation to these various claims. It was a fact which had a very important bearing upon the value of these claims as they then existed in the market. Concede now, if you please, that the Assignee knew of the claim of set-off, and believed that claim was well founded, still it is a most astonishing circumstance, even if he so believed and so knew, that in not one of these instances did he communicate so important a fact as that. It was for these various creditors to judge as to what was the legal effect of this fact, and to determine as to what their conduct would be. If it was not necessary for the Assignee to go into any general detail about the character of these claims, still I must insist that it is

NOT POSSIBLE TO EXPLAIN

his reticence in relation to this large deposit consistently with what I conceive to be entire fair dealing to the creditors. I repeat what I said before—they were inquiring as to what belonged to them. These assets were their assets. The Assignee had no interest in them further than what he might receive as compensation for administering them. The true course to take was to state this great leading fact, and to say that the value of the assets might very much depend upon the validity of this claim of the bankrupt against this deposit account as a set-off, and leave these parties to judge for themselves. It is clear that many of these parties did not know of the existence of this fact, and it is also clear that most, if not all, of these interviews took place after the decision of the Court in relation to the general law of set-off, which, as I have said, was on the 5th of June, 1872. It cannot be said that the Assignee did not disclose this fact, because it was notorious. It certainly was not known to most of these applicants, even if to any of them, and I think the duty was more imperative upon him to make the disclosure in consequence of the proceedings in the State Court under the law in relation to the winding up of insolvent companies and the appointment of a Receiver, and the report that the Receiver had made that he had only $17,000 in his hands.

BUT THE ASSIGNEE HAS A RIGHT TO BE HEARD

as to his own explanation of his conduct. Let us examine it, and see what it is. Where I read from, he is being examined as to whether or not he communicated this principal fact to any of these parties, and this question is put to him. "Did you report the fact of these moneys in the National Loan and Trust Company's Bank to any of the creditors before the 12th of July, and, if so, to whom—any of the creditors of the insurance company?"

That is a plain, distinct question as to a matter that was within his own knowledge, and which admitted of a distinct answer. This is his answer:

"I do not know that I had occasion to make any report to any of the creditors concerning the particulars. I answered questions as they were asked of me."

Asked as to the fact, he says he doesn't know that he had any occasion to make any report, and that he answered questions as they were asked of him. Then this question is put:

"Did you make a report to any of the creditors before the 12th of July and Taylor's petition was filed?"

The answer is: "I made no report to any of the creditors concerned. I made no report until the second creditors' meeting. I answered questions and gave such information as I was able to from time to time."

Then this question was put:

"Did you ever give any information to any creditors before the 12th of July of the moneys on deposit in the National Loan and Trust Company Bank, and, if so, to whom?"—a very distinct, clear question, admitting of a distinct answer, and what is the answer?—the question is as to any information:

"I never made reports to any. I answered questions asked me, and gave information required of me."

Here is another:

"Was that question—that is as to the deposit in the National Loan and Trust Company Bank—was that question ever asked you?"

The answer is: "I do not think it ever was."

"Q.—And you never volunteered the information to any creditor? A.—I don't know. I had no occasion to say anything to any creditor you" [this is Mr. Cooper] "represent." "I don't know; I had no occasion to say anything to any creditor you represent."

Now, I say that testimony is not fair; it is not candid; it is not creditable to the Assignee.

I have already said, and I now repeat, that I hold it was the duty of the Assignee—

HIS IMPERATIVE DUTY—

to disclose this fact to these parties who made this application; that good faith required him to do it, and that he was not acting fairly to the creditors when he refused, or declined, or did not make the disclosure; and it is impossible to avoid asking the question whether, if this had been a deposit account in a bank, why persons or parties who had not elected him Assignee, and with whom his associations had not been more or less intimate, personally and professionally,—whether he would have refused to make the disclosure.

Let us examine a little further the testimony of Mr. Perkins in order to form an opinion of his own view of his conduct. He says: "At the outset I considered that, if I should give people estimates and conjectures as to what must be uncertain,—the amount finally paid,—I should certainly mislead some, and subject myself to blame, and I accordingly resolved to make no such estimates to any person, and I never have. Mr. Gardner mentions in his testimony that he had been told before that, by other persons, that the Company would not pay more than 10 or 15 cents, and he may have mentioned those figures in our interview. Likely enough he did; and, if he did, I probably did not contradict him."

Now, no one asserts that it was the duty of the Assignee to state how much the assets of the Company would be; that depended upon circumstances not within his knowledge.

THAT IS NOT THE QUESTION.

It is not that he did not state how much the assets of the Company would be, but that he did not state the fact which would constitute an all-important element in the result as to how much the Company might pay, and leave the creditors to determine for themselves, with the knowledge of that fact, how much it would probably be. And when he says that "Mr. Gardner may have mentioned those figures in our interview, and if he did I probably did not contradict him," is he not condemning himself if he did not disclose so all-important a fact as that to which I have just referred? But let us hear him farther:

"Q.—Was there any reason to contradict him? A.—I should have no reason to. I abstained conscientiously and invariably from making figures or giving figures to anybody with reference to the matter, and have until the present time."

"Q.—Now, sir, did you, either to Gardner or anybody else, state anything or do anything to mislead them in relation to the value of their claims? A.—I certainly have not intended to. It is impossible for me to tell what effect the interviews with me may have had. I have not had the intention to mislead any one."

A MAN MUST INTEND.

It is a rule of morals of law and of common sense that a man must intend what is the necessary consequence of his own acts; and, when this witness says here that he did not intend to mislead any one, his conduct was of such a character as necessarily to produce that result, and he, as a man of intelligence, must know that no one cannot avoid the conclusion that that was the legitimate effect of his conduct—of the suppression, not perhaps by a deliberate misstatement, but of the suppression of the fact that was within his knowledge, and which it was his duty to communicate to the parties.

I have thus gone over, perhaps with some detail, the record with a view of showing the applications that were made to the Assignee, or what occurred and of the explanation which he himself gives of his conduct. It may be said that the books were at the disposal of and could be examined by the creditors. I suppose that is true; that any creditor could have examined these books, either upon application to the Assignee or to the Court, but think that is no reason why, because the creditors had the power to examine the books, the Assignee, under the circumstances which have been mentioned, should suppress a fact so material, and which was within his knowledge, and which he knew was not within the knowledge of the applicants.

I have omitted one statement of the Assignee, which constitutes an explanation which he gives, when

THIS QUESTION IS PUT TO HIM:

Q.—Now, then, Mr. Perkins, I want you to explain, if you have any explanation to give, why it was you did not explain to them [that is, to these various parties who made this application] something about this large amount of money on deposit in the National Loan and Trust Company Bank?"

A very natural question, which would occur to any one, and which would seem to an indifferent person to require some sort of an explanation, and he has given his own explanation of this suppression. The answer is:

"I didn't undertake to take every creditor who came in and explain to him at length everything I had in my hands from which I expected to realize anything; if I had, I would have been able to do nothing else, for a great many people came there. My time was fully occupied in attending to the affairs of the Company which needed immediate and constant attention. And I didn't undertake to nor did I regard it as my duty to go over with every man who came in there and asked me a question a long statement of what I had got in hand and expected to receive, or to go into conjectures of what the Company would probably pay. I didn't regard that as my business. I answered very cheerfully and fully, as far as I was able, all questions asked of me, and gave every information I knew anybody wanted as far as I could."

"I gave every information I knew anybody wanted as far as I was able."

Now is that true? Certainly the fact that there was over $300,000 on deposit in the National Loan & Trust Company Bank was information that the creditors of the bankrupt Insurance Company would be very glad to know. That information was not communicated; it was certainly wanted. This is his explanation!

I make no comment directly upon a great deal that is in the testimony of Mr. Perkins, the Assignee, which, I think, exhibited flippancy which was entirely out of character as connected with the investigation and subject of inquiry, and which, to say the least of it, was a violation of good taste.

PERKINS REMOVED.

There are many objections to the removal of this Assignee, and it is with a good deal of hesitation that I have come to the conclusion that he must be removed. He has become familiar with the business of the bankrupt; he is a man of intelligence, and is probably in many respects, considering the knowledge that he possesses of its affairs, especially well qualified to go on and finish up the administration of its affairs. But I have felt that it was impossible for the Court to pass over what I consider an imperative duty on the part of the Assignee, under the circumstances which have been presented, where, as I think, he suppressed information that he ought to have communicated, and which his intelligence must have told him that he ought to have communicated,—that he was not acting under that rule, which is the only safe rule for the conduct of men in their transactions with each other—that he was not doing to these creditors as he would have required any one of them to do to him under similar circumstances. And therefore I cannot excuse or pass by such an omission as I find actually existing in this case. There has been a rule of the Supreme Court of the United States, made at the December Term, 1871, in relation to the reports of assignees, and of course there is no controversy upon that point. The Assignee did not comply with the rule. One of the reasons given was that he was not aware of the existence of the rule, but he admits that he knew it in July. He knew that such a rule had been made, yet no report was made until about the 1st of September, 1872, either to the Register or to the Court. I only refer to this, without laying very great stress upon it, because, although he might, and ought to, have made a report earlier than he did, even with the knowledge he possessed, it is not on that ground that the Court acts.

ON THE APPOINTMENT OF A SUCCESSOR.

I am aware of the great objections, as I have said, to the appointment of another Assignee under the circumstances, but these circumstances influence me independently of what I have already stated. It is clear, although the Assignee does not admit it (he disavows it), that there is such a feeling in his own mind toward some of the creditors of this Company and against others, that his conduct is influenced, and has been, and may be again, by those feelings. It is also clear that a very large and respectable portion of the creditors of this Company entertain such feelings toward the Assignee that they have no confidence in his administration of the assets of the Company; and, without saying that they are justified for *all* the sentiments of hostility that they entertain toward him, still the Court has already said it is apparent that, in its opinion, their hostility, to some extent at least, is justified by the facts. So that, taking all these circumstances together, it does seem to me as though the best interests of all parties who have any claims against this Company will be promoted by having some one else act in the place of the Assignee.

THE ORDER OF THE COURT

will therefore be that the District Court be required to remove the Assignee, and to appoint another competent, disinterested person in his place.

It has been a question with the Circuit Court whether it was its duty to make the appointment of the Assignee itself; but I have come to the conclusion that the Court must remit the matter back to the District Court, and require that Court to remove the Assignee, and appoint his successor.

I may say in conclusion that as to this Assignee, this Court knows nothing about him except what appears upon the record. It has judged of him only by the record, and by its showing he cannot stand as an impartial, disinterested assignee, proper to administer the assets of the Company.

At the request of Mr. Truman, who represented Mr. Perkins, the order of the Court was allowed to remain open until objections could be entered if any are to be.

A FREIGHT RAILROAD.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The subject of a Freight Railroad from Chicago to the City of New York has been entertained and discussed by me for the past three years, and I am now glad to see that it is claiming the attention of your citizens, and also of some parties in New York. I will now give you my plan, or the outlines of it, and trust you will give it to your readers:

First—Build a three-track road from Chicago to New York, and as nearly on an air-line as possible; I think the road could be run inside of 800 miles. Build all iron bridges. Never cross any railroad; build under or over in all cases.

Second—Build, or cause to be built, freight-cars especially adapted for this road and its business. Never run a car of any other line or road over this road; neither allow one of the cars of this road to be run over any other.

Third—Run freight-cars on two of the tracks at a speed of 6 miles an hour. This rate of speed causes but little wear and tear, and forms the only time-table that is required.

Fourth—Run cattle-trains on the third track East; to be returned light, or loaded on the up-freight track. The cattle-train would run on a time-table, and at a speed of 12 or 15 miles.

Fifth—Under a speed of six miles, freight would be carried to New York sooner than it now is, and more reliably. Trains could be loaded and sent forward just as vessels are loaded and towed out of your harbor.

Sixth—Chicago wants no more roads for passengers, but she must have increased facilities for getting rid of the vast amount of produce that she is now receiving, without taking into account the great increase she will get within a few years.

Seventh—Chicago must bear in mind that there are other places that have an eye to the vast trade she is now getting, which is not half what she will have within the next five years, if retained.

Eighth—New York City must join Chicago in this matter, else she will find some of the cities on the seaboard seeking this very trade.

Ninth—The business-men and capitalists of both cities must join hands in this enterprise, and keep speculative and railroad ring men out. There must be no stealing or manipulating, as in very many cases which *I know*.

Tenth—The cost of this road, ready for the equipments, will be about as follows:

800 miles three track road, say about $70,000 per mile, is	$56,000,000
Locomotives	10,000,000
Cars	14,000,000
	$80,000,000

In addition to the above, very large facilities must be provided at Chicago and Jersey City for the loading and unloading of cars,—such as grain-elevators and warehouses. I should say these would cost, including land, about $6,000,000. Equipments and facilities must of necessity be very large on this road, to handle the immense business.

Eleventh—There is very great want of the right kind of facilities for the transportation of live stock to New York. This road will be able to offer facilities, in the way of cars especially adapted to the carrying of stock, far superior to anything now in use.

Twelfth—In regard to the earnings of this road, I have no doubt it will prove a 10 per cent stock. Freight pays better than passengers. New York & Erie earned in one year $17,500,000, only $3,500,000 of was passenger-money. I have said, and repeat it again, that, in my opinion, the New York & Erie never received $1 for through passengers but what it cost them $2 to procure and transport them.

It is passenger-trains, running 25 to 50 miles an hour, that tear a road to pieces, while freight-trains, at a speed of 6 miles, cause but a very slight wear and tear.

Finally, a road built, equipped, and run as above stated, will compete successfully with the water-communication during the warm months of the year, and need not charge extra in the winter months; and will relieve Chicago every day of her vast receipts of produce and live-stock. K.

CHICAGO, May 16, 1873.

Horrible Murder of a Child by a Child.

From the Lynchburg (Va.) News, May 14.

A gentleman from Campbell informs us of one of the most horrible murders of a child by a child which has ever occurred in Virginia, the facts of which are as follows: On Thursday of last week a negro girl, aged 4 years, whose parents reside on the land of Maj. Robert C. Saunders, in Campbell, some fifteen miles from this city, was missed from her home, and, night coming on, her parents became uneasy about her, and a search of the woods and fields was commenced, and actively prosecuted until soon after daylight Friday morning, when her dead body was found in a field some distance from her father's house. An examination of the body was made, and it soon became evident she had been cruelly murdered, her head being beaten almost to a jelly. Near by the body lay a small stick, some seven feet in length, covered with blood and hair, showing that this was the weapon used by the murderer. A Coroner's jury assembled at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon, and after reviewing the body, the testimony was commenced, when it soon became manifest that the murder was committed by a negro boy named Jesse Penn, who is only about 7 years of age. The boy was sent for, and fully confessed the murder, giving as his motive for the deed the fact that the girl was the owner of a white marble, which she would not give him, and killed her in order to get possession of it. The youthful murderer, it is said, showed no signs of remorse for the bloody deed he had perpetrated, and gave no indications of fear of punishment for it. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts above detailed, but in consideration of the boy's extreme youth, and also of his imbecility, he was ordered to be discharged from arrest.

VIRGINIA.

A Run Through the State.

Talks with Col. Mosby, Gov. Walker, and Others.

Charlottesville and Richmond: The University and the Metropolis.

Reminiscences of John Tyler—A Peep at Monticello.

The Railroads of Virginia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1873.

Making a visit to Richmond last week, I fell in with

COL. MOSBY,

the celebrated partisan-ranger, who was just returning to Warrenton, his place of abode, from a visit to the White House, where he had been soliciting offices for his friends. He said that he had obtained more patronage for Fauquier County than it had ever had before from all Administrations. One of his last prizes was the Consulship to LaRochelle for a young artist. Of course, Mosby favored three terms for Grant, and said that the South did not want either local self-government or State rights, but protection against negro licentiousness and carpet-bag profligacy, from the Federal power. "There is South Carolina," he said, "possessing local self-government and State rights, but what protection have the better people?" Mosby thought that Gilbert Walker would go out of public life at the end of his term, never to recover position in Virginia. He said that it was not true that Gen. Grant had offered him the office of United States Attorney, but that he had intimated that he could give it to Col. Mosby; and, at the same time, remarked that to solicit the office would get him evil imputation at home. Mosby said that he had found it much harder work to fight for Grant than to fight against him. He is a supporter of Tom Scott's railway ambition in Virginia, and expressed the hope that Scott would gobble up the Fredericksburg Road, and make all his connections southward. Mosby said that he had worked for Scott to the best of his ability. He was by no means complimentary to Gen. Grant's Radical supporters, however, and said that ex-Gov. Wells was persecuting him (Mosby) long after the War closed, and that the last volley fired was one year after the War was done, when a Yankee Colonel at Leesburg ordered him to take off a blue overcoat, which was the only cover he could get for his nakedness, and had then ordered his men to fire a volley at Mosby retreating. He was so much harassed in this way that his wife went first to Johnson to get him protection, and, failing in this, obtained it from Grant as Secretary of War. It appeared also that, when Mr. Stanton excepted Mosby from the provisions of the parole of Lee's army, Grant issued a special order extending clemency to him. Mosby says that he was never out of uniform during all the War, never maltreated his prisoners, and never came inside the Union lines. He thinks J. E. B. Stuart was the greatest master of tactics and strategy that the War produced, being, unlike Forrest and others, an educated military man, who knew how to employ the cavalry-arm in conjunction with infantry, artillery, topography, etc. Of Harry Gilmore Mosby speaks quite nonchalantly, saying that he never knew "the gentleman." Of Sheridan he says the same. Mosby is an entertaining man, with a finely-cut, aquiline profile, and a severe, bluish-gray eye. He has not recovered confidence among the Virginians, who say that his objects are personal, and that he has abandoned his Commonwealth.

RICHMOND REVIVED.

The changes at Richmond City are very remarkable, and altogether for the better. That town, like Washington, has experienced a complete rejuvenation. I was particularly touched with the superiority of the stock of books in some of the stores, and especially with the abundance of a class of books quite rare through the North, such as local history, colonial history, etc. These books, I was told, had been purchased from private libraries which had been broken up by the necessities following the War. The newspapers at Richmond are too numerous to do well. The mills and factories are running, and the granite-quarries and coal-mines are developing as never before. A new hotel has been devised to take the place of the Spottswood, lately burned. The hilly flats west of the town have received a very noble extension of the city, in the midst of which is a new public park, ornamented with a statue of Washington.

THE CEMETERY,

called, I believe, Hollywood, overlooking the rapids of the James River, has been decorated with a splendid monument to the Confederate dead. It is a pyramid of granite, made of immense rough blocks heaped upon each other, and rising to the height, as it seemed to me, of 100 feet; the cap-stone is a massive piece, carved like a pinnacle; the inscriptions are tasteful and modest; and the whole affair is conceived in a reasonable spirit. The grave of James Monroe is quaint and unique, in the same cemetery. It consists of a sarcophagus, inclosed by a canopy of ornamental iron, in the style of a series of Gothic windows. It looks too much like a cage, perhaps, but the landscape has been made subservient to the tomb, so that criticism hesitates, and, after a while, commends it. The grave of the cavalry General, Stuart, is yet without a mark; and our negro driver informed us that

JOHN TYLER

was buried in the vicinity of Monroe; but, as he could not read, we lost half-an-hour trying to find Henry A. Wise's hero. President Tyler's son, it is said, has just received an office from President Grant, in the State of Florida. He very much resembles his father, and both of them bear a likeness to the late Gen. Floyd, President Buchanan's Secretary. John Tyler was unfortunate in his period, like Andrew Johnson. The acrimonious Whig party gave him neither a chance nor a vindication, unless we except Henry A. Wise's book on the subject, which he called the "Seven Decades of the Union,"—a book, by the way, of which Tyler's sons speak quite deprecatingly. The last work of John Tyler, of any account, was the Peace Convention which met at Washington in February, 1861, simultaneous with the meeting of the Confederate Congress at Montgomery. Wise says that Tyler's part in the Peace Convention was the most glorious of his life. "He acted," says Wise, "the part not only of a father of his State, but of the whole country." But it would have taken a much larger man than Mr. Tyler to cover all the eggs—serpents' and eagles'—in that nest. In that Convention, Rives and Summers, of Virginia, endeavored to be accommodating; but Tyler was obstinate and inefficient. Tyler's last debate, of any account, was in the Virginia State Convention of March, 1861, when he was 71 years old. The mutineers precipitated disunion upon this Convention by marching upon Harper's Ferry and seeking to seize the Gasport Navy-Yard. Jan. 18, 1872, Tyler gave up the ghost, in Richmond City, already despondent about the success of the revolt, and mumbling eulogies upon Henry Clay. R. M. T. Hunter said, in the Confederate Congress, that the trophies of Tyler's Administration were the addition of Texas to the Confederacy, the Ashburton Treaty, and the overthrow of the United States Bank. Mr. Rives said of him, that, in youth, he was distinguished for the same blandness and courtesy of manner and graceful elocution which he displayed in the closing months of his life; and applied to Tyler the epithet "Felix," which he explained to mean a combination of well-tempered attributes to propitiate fortune. Perhaps it was not the least calamitous fact of Mr. Tyler's career that Henry A. Wise should have assumed to be his biographer. With such a literary executor, death should have additional terrors. By turns, he had been President of the Republic, and the only one who perished in the council of those who made it the task of statesmanship to destroy it.

RAILROADS.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Road is running but one through train per diem to the Ohio River; but its tunnel at Richmond is well advanced, and the road has been surveyed to Old Yorktown, near the mouth of the York River. What is queerer, amongst the mutations of time and fortune, than that this old spot should be revived after more than a hundred years' desertion, and become at last a modern city, daily hailed by the steam-whistle? It is but 20 miles from Yorktown to Cherrystone, on the opposite side of Chesapeake Bay, whence there will be railway-communication up the Peninsula of the Eastern Shore to all parts of the coast and the Eastern cities. The tunnel under Church Hill, at Richmond, is one of the most costly and delicate undertakings of the sort, but it is nearly finished; and next fall the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad will be open to deep water below Richmond, and will be tapped by a road from Philadelphia direct, another from Baltimore direct, and a third from Washington.

I found the

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

with about 300 students, and, like the colleges of the South generally, under financial discouragement. I gleaned from the Professors that they regarded Gen. Lee as having divided the collegiate revenues of Virginia by going off to Washington College, and giving it the fictitious advantage of his name. One of the Professors at Charlottesville said it was not legitimate, regarded from a scholastic point of view, for a college to build its hope on a military reputation. The University has rather more students than Lee's college, but the State has made an erroneous use of agricultural college lands by founding with them a separate concern, to the extent of giving the University the benefit of the land revenues, it being already endowed with about 300 acres of land, possessing all the accompaniments of an agricultural faculty. Some votes are stated to have been cast in the Legislature against giving the University the customary appropriation of $15,000, on the ground that there was something aristocratic in the learning there. The whole South can afford to keep in good condition not more than one great school; but the ambition of localities has covered it, like the North, with small-fry faculties of an academic grade, which accomplish little more than to make all education beggarly, and give meat and coffee to a few school-teachers dignified with the title of Professor. At Charlottesville, there are buildings and collections of a very notable description, and the work of half a century has been spent upon the University. Its prosperity is to be desired upon all the grounds of progress, patriotism, and reminiscences.

PEEP AT MONTICELLO.

It has now been two years since I visited Monticello, and, having some acquaintances who were anxious to make an excursion, we were driven to the top of the mountain, over roads which, in any other State of the Union, would be deemed impassable; part of the way was actually terraced over rocks, which the wheels ascended sometimes a foot high vertically. Amongst the pleasantries of the trip were plunging into a creek almost deep enough to lift the carriage up and float it. Jefferson's tomb was in the same disfigured condition which I have fully described in previous letters; and the old mansion at the top of the hill was in even worse repair, the roof rotten and falling off, old hats stuck in the windows, farm-gear over the floor, and the smell of must, and mold, and rain, and desertion over all that great abode, where once busts, statuettes, paintings, vases, urns, books, visitors, and household animals made hospitality baronial and eminence in retirement still splendid. The little stairways set in the walls, and hardly bigger than a chimney; the great old clock, stopped, over the portal, with its weights of cannon-balls covered with rust; the secret passage-way filled up with earth, and the stables dropping to pieces; the empty brackets around the rooms, hinting of former occupants; the bust of Jefferson himself in plaster, discolored and looking hideous; the frowsy mulatto servant going through the old rooms, reminding us that "a quarter" was the charge to see the place; the great wheeled chair in which the venerable President used to be pulled along, now occupied by a cat with a litter; and the hall-way where he appeared on a balcony and talked with the students, full of peeled wainscoting and strips of moldered wall-paper; what ruin!—what a tomb of reminiscence! If the students at the University had the spirit of Northern boys, they would march some Saturday, with picks and spades, up the side of Monticello, and do a little wholesome gardening around Jefferson's grave. Half-a-day's organized labor would take from that tomb part of its desolation, and make it appear that, if reverence for Jefferson were dead, self-respect among the living might still have some vestiges left.

Monticello has been adjudged the property of the heirs of Capt. Levy, after much litigation. The Librarian of the University, and many other people of the region, remember seeing Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Lafayette, all together promenading in the University grounds.

THE GOVERNOR ON THE SITUATION.

I called on Gov. Walker, at the Executive Chamber, and heard him relate the political probabilities of the State in the next election. He thought that all the difficulties of the Conservative party would be settled before next autumn, and a ticket be made which would carry the State by 20,000 majority. He said that there were half-a-dozen candidates, amongst them the second son of Gen. Lee, who had a good show to get the nomination. The Republican candidate would probably be Thomas Hughes, who had been an officer in the Confederate army, and publisher of a newspaper at Petersburg, and he was now United States Attorney. This man is said to have considerable personal capacity. He fought a duel, at the close of the war, with Henry Cameron, present editor of the Richmond *Inquirer*. Gov. Walker expressed the belief that the nomination of Mr. Greeley had had the happiest effect in Virginia, unifying all the elements again upon the basis of national allegiance. I found the portrait of Mr. Greeley in the State Library.

There would seem to be a considerable number of negroes around the State-House who had received office from the Conservative party, and one of these, in particular, was very reverent to the portrait of Gen. Lee. Jeff Davis' house is now a school, and it is immediately confronted by a bran-new negro school. The first free bridge is about complete between Richmond and Manchester; there are street-cars in the city; and the hotel-accommodations have very much improved. People generally are lamenting that their solitary summer-resort, the White Sulphur Springs, is under such inefficient management. The proprietors there are said to pay their waiters from $4 to $12 a month, and the consequence is peculation, a strike every season, and the worst kind of attendance.

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION

of Virginia merits more than passing notice. The debt of the State is the largest in the Union. In the past seven years, about seventy railroads have been chartered by the General Assembly, and thirty road companies, eight navigation companies, and ten express and transportation companies. Charters have been amended and re-enacted, besides, to the number of ninety-nine for railways, and seventy for other companies. Nevertheless, the turnpike-roads of the State are in a very unsatisfactory condition, and the Virginia tourist must often lose patience, and sometime suffer damage. The Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad, 75 miles long, with a branch of 10 miles to Quantico, shows a net revenue of $60,000, and cost $2,500,000. The Orange, Alexandria & Manassas Railroad has about $3,000,000 of stock, and has purchased the State's interest; its debt is about $5,500,000, its cost $6,250,000; and it is about 270 miles long, and controlled by the Baltimore & Ohio Road. The Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad has $300,000 debt, cost upwards of $2,000,000, and is 80 miles long. The Lynchburg & Danville Road, incomplete, will be 65 miles long, and is an extension of the Orange & Manassas. The Alexandria & Fredericksburg Railway, built by the Pennsylvania Company, is to be 50 miles long, and to cost, at last report, about $2,250,000; it has a debt of $4,000,000. This Company, and the other parts of lines controlled by the Pennsylvania Road in Virginia, are engaged in a contest with a native coalition made up of the Old Bay Line, the Richmond & Fredericksburg, and the Seaboard & Roanoke Roads. Mr. Scott got a charter last year for an independent line from Richmond to Washington; but, either supposing that he could easily gobble up the Fredericksburg Road, or incensed at something in the charter, he abandoned it. The Pennsylvania Railroad is now embarrassed in its Southern connections by this disagreement, and can run but one daily train through; while, in North Carolina, it has been restrained from changing the gauge of rail, which alone will permit its trains to pass on to Atlanta. The Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Road, of which Gen. William Mahone is President, has nearly $7,000,000 capital stock, and $15,000,000 of funded debt; it has cost nearly $18,000,000, and is about 425 miles long. The Richmond & Danville Railroad has $2,000,000 of capital stock, $3,250,000 of debt, and 140 miles of rail. The Tuckahoe & James River Railroad is a small affair, in the mountain-region of Virginia, which has no debt. The Richmond Railway Company is the street-railroad of Richmond, 3½ miles long, owing $100,000. Seventeen miles of the road between Fredericksburg and Charlottesville were built in 1870, when the road stopped; but it is now going on, with some chance of completion. The Norfolk & Great Western Road has been surveyed, and $3,000,000 has been subscribed to its capital stock; but there is no road. Two railroads are being built up the Valley of Virginia. The James River & Kanawha Canal has nearly $12,000,000 of stock, of which more than half is held by the State and debts amounting to $1,250,000; it costs nearly $11,000,000, and is 196 miles long, with branches 25 miles long; its receipts are upwards of $400,000 a year. The Washington & Ohio Railroad has $900,000 stock, and $450,000 debt, and is 44 miles long. This road has partly fallen into the hands of Oakes Ames, M'Comb, and others, and the State's interest has been purchased, with the intent of pushing it out to the Valley of Virginia and to the coal-regions of the Potomac. Apropos of Ames, Alley, etc., you may notice that Judge Underwood, who presided at the trial of Jefferson Davis when Mr. Greeley gave bail, has recently been pronounced, by a full Bench of Judges, to have acted scandalously and unlawfully in condemning certain property to confiscation, and then buying the same in himself. This is a trick charged upon other Judges than Underwood, and it would appear that villainy in public office has got so far as to implicate several United States Judges in the districts, who go from the Bench to the auctions to take advantage of their own decisions. GATH.

THE SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS.

And Its Chief Justice.

Letter from Judge Thornton on the Approaching Judicial Election.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Having resigned the position of Judge of the Supreme Court, to take effect on the 31st of May, my connection with the Court has virtually terminated. It cannot therefore be improper, in view of the excitement now existing in the Fifth Judicial District, to submit a few thoughts and facts, not in defense of the Court, but one of its honored members. I have now no more interest in the complexion of the Court than any other private citizen who desires the law to be administered honestly, intelligently, and impartially; and, realizing, as I do, the importance of an upright and capable judiciary to the well-being of the State; the security of personal rights, and the preservation of liberty, regulated by law, I cannot remain silent while one whose feelings and thoughts have been so often and so fully spread out before me is reviled, and his judicial character unjustly assailed.

Soon after I had severed my connection with the Court, and knowing that Judge Lawrence was a candidate for re-election, I wrote to him, offering to publish over my own signature a communication in behalf of his claims to public favor, which, at least, might have a tendency to stay the prejudice gathering against him, and exhibit truly his capacity and faithfulness in the performance of his judicial duties. His reply was characteristic of the man. He wrote that it might be inferred that he had sought a defense at my hands, and he would rather be defeated than incur the liability to such a charge. With this reply I was not satisfied; and I now deem it a duty to a good man and to the people who may have been misled by false clamor, to make public some facts which could only be known to those who had been in close conference with Judge Lawrence. Such a course may be unusual, but I take it on my own responsibility and at my own volition. Perilous times and false charges require unusual remedies and a knowledge of the truth.

In the repeated conferences of the Court, for the past three years, in the investigations of causes involving interests of vast magnitude, and in the establishment of principles affecting the life and liberty of the citizen, our discussions have been long and earnest, and sometimes exciting. Then the collision of mind with mind developed mental power. The sympathies were often aroused; abhorrence for vice, meanness, and oppression often manifested; a knowledge of law displayed; and the whole strength of the man exhibited. No circumstance could be better adapted to unfold the entire character. With such opportunities, and having been members almost of one household for three years, I have learned to know Judge Lawrence and appreciate his fitness for the position which he has so ably filled. He could not have disguised himself if he would. My conclusions are that he is a pure and upright man, and scorns baseness and dishonor. He is a ripe scholar, a thorough and discriminating lawyer, and possesses great powers of analysis. His sympathies are with the distressed, and his indignation is always against unjust monopoly and every attempt of the strong to oppress the weak. He is thoroughly imbued with an utter detestation of all combinations to crush one class for the elevation of another. No man holds with more even hand the scales of justice, and administers the law as it is written more conscientiously for the good of the whole people.

Persons opposed to his re-election urge that he is the "railroad candidate," and is in the interest of railway corporations. A more groundless slander was never uttered; I know of what I speak. While I know that he would as a Judge protect these corporations in all their just rights, he may be regarded as a pioneer in opposition to their extortions and their unwise and impolitic combinations.

When the case against the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company was before the Court, during its recent session at Springfield, he suggested that it should be immediately considered and an opinion written, so that, if the decision was adverse to the validity of the law involved, the Legislature, then in session, might apply the remedy, and make the necessary amendment. He was earnest in his suggestion, which was acquiesced in by all the members of the Court. The law was held to be invalid by the unanimous Court, as it prohibited *any discrimination under any circumstances, and did not give the railway companies the right of explanation*,—a right secured to every offender against the law,—and because the Constitution only prohibited *unjust* discriminations. But, in the particular case presented, the decision was, in effect, against the railway company. It was held that the particular discrimination charged to have been practised against Lexington, where there was no competition, was *unjust*; and, in delivering the opinion of the Court, Judge Lawrence, in his desire to settle the vexed question and to afford some relief from abuse, made suggestions which would enable the legislative department to enact a law in accordance with the Constitution. It is a fact well known that this Legislature acted upon the suggestions, and, before its adjournment, did pass a law intended to be in conformity to the opinion of the Court.

The former opinions of Judge Lawrence, as the organ of the Court, also refute the slander. I shall refer to only two opinions, in which the power and growth of monopoly are denounced:

In the case of Vincent vs. The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company 49 Ill., 33, it was held that the Railway Company could not be allowed to use its vast powers, as a corporation, with a view to create a practical monopoly for a favored house, and inaugurate a policy which, if established, would place the farmers of the State under grievous tribute; and the following language is used by Judge Lawrence: "A railway company, although permitted to establish its rates of compensation, must do so without injurious discriminations as to individuals. It must deal fairly by the public, and this it would not be doing if allowed so to discriminate as to build up the business of one person to the injury of another in the same trade."

Here is an express declaration that these corporations cannot be permitted so to discriminate in their charges as to favor one to the injury of another. The enforcement of such a principle would not be very favorable to the growth of monopolies!

In the case of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company vs. The People, 56 Illinois, 365, 379, Judge Lawrence, in the opinion, said: "But railway companies may now be regarded as under a higher obligation, if that were possible, than that imposed by the common law, to discharge their duties to the public, as common carriers, fairly and impartially. The State has endowed them with something of its own sovereignty in giving them the right of eminent domain. By virtue of this power they take the lands of the citizen against his will and can, if need be, demolish his house. Is it supposed these great powers were granted merely for the private gain of the corporators? On the contrary, we all know the companies were created for the public good. If, then, a common carrier, at common law, came under obligations to the public from which he could not discharge himself, at his own volition, still less should a railway company be permitted to do so, when it was created for the public benefit, and has received from the public such extraordinary privileges.

The principle is distinctly announced that railway companies were created for the public good, and endowed with a portion of the sovereignty of the State, and that they are under obligations and owe duties to the public which they must discharge for the good of the public.

In this case a contract between the railway company and certain elevators in the City of Chicago, not to deliver grain in bulk to any of the elevators in the city, not embraced in the contract, was pronounced absolutely void, as against public policy.

It cannot be supposed that a man who has announced such opinions would incline to sanction any violation of duty on the part of these corporations. Such a conclusion is not possible in regard to Judge Lawrence, who in 1868, in the Vincent case, and prior to the adoption of the present Constitution, awarded an injunction to restrain the Chicago & Alton Railway Company from the delivery of grain to any other warehouse than the one to which the grain had been consigned.

Again in 1870, with his associates upon the Bench, he directed the summary writ of mandamus to compel the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company to deliver grain to a particular elevator, to which it had refused to deliver it, and declared that the Company could not select the consignee to the injury of the shipper.

Judge Lawrence's sympathies are with the Right. His sound judgment has been improved by experience. His extensive legal information, when he came upon the Bench, has been largely increased by constant study and laborious research. His desire is to protect all men and all interests. With every opportunity of forming a correct judgment, I know he is honest, capable, faithful.

For the good of the State, the honor of the judiciary, and the security of a just administration of the law, I trust that the voters of the Fifth District will return him to a place which he has so long adorned. ANTHONY THORNTON.

SHELBYVILLE, May 14, 1873.

Letter from the Hon. James W. Davidson.

From the Galesburg Republic.

MONMOUTH, May 15, 1873.

B. Lombard, Esq.:

SIR: Yours, in regard to the Supreme Judgeship in this district, has just been received. In reply I have to say that I deeply regret the shape the canvass has assumed. I entertain a high regard for Mr. Craig as a gentleman and a brother lawyer—indeed, it is my regard for him which prevents me from yielding him a cordial support. But I must say that in my judgment few men have ever braved the dangers which seem to me to stand in the road of Mr. Craig. Defeat to him is ruinous, while success must unavoidably prove fatal to his future. If elected, and a case should come up—and, of course, they surely will—between the farmers and the railroad companies, then let him, although the law may be conclusive in favor of the railroad company, dare decide in favor of the railroad, and a thousand tongues will curse him. If he decides in favor of the farmers, railroad men will simply say, "Well, he was elected to do that thing, and, of course, he dare not disobey his masters." This, to my mind, is a very uneasy position for any person to assume voluntarily, and to an honorable gentleman, and Judge, as Mr. Craig would desire to be from his natural instincts, it seems to me that it would be humiliating, to say nothing of the position voluntarily assumed by Mr. Craig before he was nominated, not only towards Judge Lawrence, but towards his friends, in asking them, in person to support him for Circuit Judge.

But why, I ask, should we repudiate Judge Lawrence? What has he done? Who doubts his ability? Who doubts his integrity? No man, in my judgment, can bring against his official character one just cause of censure. If they cannot, then it would be unjust to discard him, thereby casting on him even implied censure.

I, for one, having known Judge Lawrence for more than twenty years, and having tested his integrity and ability, cannot withhold from him my cordial support.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. W. DAVIDSON.

A SAMPLE VIENNA COMMISSIONER.

The Career of Leopold J. Boeck from Oswego to Vienna.

From the Oswego (N. Y.) Gazette.

Ten years ago the present spring, Prof. Leopold Boeck, who had been acting as principal of the Oswego Academy for about two years previous, left this village suddenly in company with a young lady who was attending the school. His wife, whom he had shamefully abused, had a short time before returned to Europe. Boeck was deeply in debt, and, after his departure, his effects, which were of considerable value, were sold under the hammer to satisfy the demands of his numerous creditors. We hear next of him acting as professor of applied mathematics and civil engineer in the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville in that State. Among the United States Commissioners at Vienna (who have been so severely arraigned) the same Prof. Boeck turns up as one of the scientific staff. If all accounts, or even half, are correct, this person is certainly no fit representative of the United States at the exposition. According to the *World* Leopold J. Boeck first turned up in New York some time between 1855 and 1860, when he excited considerable sympathy by claiming to be an Hungarian refugee and personal friend and intimate of Kossuth. He was a man of prepossessing appearance and apparently of more than ordinary culture, and managed to support himself for a considerable length of time on the donations of sympathizers with the Hungarian cause and by teaching the sciences, particularly mathematics and chemistry. He borrowed, too, many sums of money from those who were willing to lend to him, but nothing definite is known about him till 1865, when he succeeded in obtaining the position of "coach" to a number of the students of Columbia College who were behindhand in their mathematics, and one of the college-recitation rooms was allowed to him for the purpose.

On the strength of this quasi connection with the institution he borrowed money right and left from the professors of the college, and finally capped the climax to their list of favors by obtaining the signatures of several of the more influential certifying to his pretensions to a professorship in the University of Virginia. He departed with his credentials and obtained the post, and while the good, easy, learned men to whom he owed his success were quietly expecting remittances of the money he owed them out of his first quarter's salary, they were astounded, one and all, by receiving notice of his having gone into voluntary bankruptcy.

Some of the money he had borrowed was obtained as a sort of anticipation of the payment of his services to "coach;" but before he decamped he carefully collected all due him on that score, so that his creditors had no redress there. Up to the very moment of his departure he is said to have levied tribute from all with whom he came in contact, and as soon as the means of payment were in his reach he filed his petition in bankruptcy. His creditors heard nothing further from him till the announcement of his being about to receive the appointment of Commissioner to Vienna—of which he is now the incumbent—was made. What influence he had with Mr. Van Buren is not known, but this much is known, that Mr. Van Buren made the appointment with complete acquaintance with his career in New York.

A copy of Boeck's bankrupt certificate was even sent to Van Buren, but it weighed not a straw with the discriminating creator of Commissioners. Boeck—a political refugee and rebel against the Austrian Government—was sent to the Austrian capital as an accredited representative of the United States. Boeck's bankruptcy petition is filed in the office of the United States Commissioner in Bankruptcy, in which debts to the amount of $7,500 are chronicled, the period of indebtedness ranging from before 1860 to the very moment of making the petition, which bears the date of Aug. 6, 1867. Of this total amount, $2,500 consists of loans from friends, and the rest, with the exception of $600 and some smaller sums due for scientific appliances, books, &c., is owing to "butcher, baker, and candlestick-maker" for general expenses of living.

Would Do It Again.

Stockton, Cal., has had a hanging at which and near which there were some unusual scenes. John L. Murphy was to be hung for shooting and killing his brother-in-law, Patrick Murray, in 1868. He shot the man, as he said, for abusing his wife. Mrs. Murray was Murphy's sister. The woman was an invalid, and has since died, and the gallows has finished the family. The execution was to be in private in the jail-yard, there being about 100 invited witnesses. As the hour drew near it was found that nearly all the town of Stockton had ascended to the roofs of the neighboring houses, where a full view of the jail-yard and gallows could be obtained. Under such circumstances the execution would have been virtually public, and therefore not according to law. It was necessary to dislodge the spectators to carry out the law, and as it would have taken too long to shoot them off their perches, the fire-engines of the city was brought to bear upon them, and they were squirted away long enough for the drop to fall. The law was thus technically fulfilled in respect to private executions.

This murder was Murphy's only offense in life that ever became public, and he was noted as a just man in all his other dealings with men. In property matters—and he had some property and money—he was exemplary and regular. He was a peaceable citizen, and never had any disturbances. On the scaffold he said that he had done nothing that he felt bad about. He had killed a man, but had not committed a murder, and would do the same thing again under like circumstances. He had acted only in defense of his sister, as any man would do. So he died, and he exhibited no emotion whatever at the last scene.

A son of Gen. D. H. Hill, of the Confederate Army, has been appointed to West Point.

THE COURTS.

Action Against the City and the Sixteenth Street Viaduct Contractors.

The Pleas of the "Evening Post" in the Linda Gilbert Libel Suit.

Partnership Squabbles—Bankruptcy Matters—Court-Notes.

In the Circuit Court John F. Irwin et al. file a bill against the City of Chicago, Nelson De Golyer, and Joseph Hubbard. The complainant owns property on the southwest corner of Sixteenth and Canal streets, and states that it is now the site of tenement houses, which are filled with tenants. The city, defendants in this suit, has ordered the building of a viaduct over Sixteenth street, at its intersection with Canal street, and has ordered that the grade be raised there at from fifteen to twenty feet on the north front of Irwin's property, which fronts on the north of, and extends 311 feet along, Sixteenth street. This street, in front of complainant's property, is laid out 66 feet in width. On the north side of Sixteenth street run the tracks of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, which road crosses Canal street at its intersection with Sixteenth street. Immediately north of Irwin's property, and along the north side of Sixteenth street, commencing at Canal street, on the east end and extending west on the north side of Sixteenth street, is a brick freight depot, which is used by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. In complainant's bill it is claimed that the city has ordered the south half of Sixteenth street to be raised from fifteen to twenty feet on part of complainant's lot, and it is claimed that the contract is let to DeGolyer & Hubbard, two defendants in the suit, to build the area walls in stone immediately on the northern line of Irwin's property on Sixteenth street; and also to build another stone wall, nearly perpendicular and near the centre of Sixteenth street, commencing at Canal street for the eastern terminus and running along the centre, or near the centre, of Sixteenth street, as far west as the grade is to be raised; and it is claimed that the contract is let to these two defendants to build the two parallel walls of stone work, and that the same are to be permanently located, and to be filled with earth-work to the required grade. It is, therefore, claimed by complainant, that the balance of Sixteenth street, being the north side thereof, is practically appropriated by the contract, and by the proceedings of the Common Council, in having the front of his property appropriated to the sole use of the Railroad Company; and it is claimed that the Railroad Company has agreed with the city authorities to pay the city $100,000 or thereabouts for building the viaduct over Sixteenth street. It is also claimed by complainant that neither the city nor the railroad authorities have offered to pay him any damages arising to him, nor have they taken any steps under the statute to assess or ascertain damages. Complainant also claims that, by reason of the raising of the grade, as set forth, his property will be injured to the amount of 50 per cent of its value, and that already his tenants have begun to threaten to leave his premises, and have refused to pay rent; that the city has no legal right for appropriating property in Sixteenth street. In conclusion, the bill prays for an injunction restraining the city and DeGolyer from proceeding to grade the street in the manner and form as set forth in the bill of complainant.

LINDA GILBERT VS. THE EVENING POST.

The case of Linda Gilbert vs. *The Evening Post* Printing and Publishing Company came up in Judge Booth's Court yesterday. The complacent Leonard Swett appeared for the publishing company, the irascible Mr. Van Buren appearing for plaintiff. The occasion was the filing of three pleas by defendant's counsel. The declaration in the case alleges that Miss Gilbert was engaged in selling 200,000 engravings, at $5 apiece, with the intention of erecting with the proceeds a home for fallen women. The first plea filed for the defense sets up that the business described in the declaration was not the real business in which Linda was engaged; that, in fact, she was endeavoring to sell $1,000,000 worth of lottery tickets, throwing in the engravings; that her business, instead of being lawful, was criminal by the statutes of the State of Illinois; that the defendant published a newspaper, and had a right to say of the business whatever was proper; and that it did so. The second plea sets up that the business which Linda engaged in was a lottery, and was of itself a swindle, which swindle consisted of Linda's having represented to Gov. Palmer that she was about to erect a home for fallen women by such contributions as liberal women would give her, and that the business was to be done by Thomas & Co. Upon these representations she obtained the Governor's recommendation of her enterprise as a national philanthropy, and Thomas & Co. became its managing directors. The recommendation was so worded that, standing alone, it was simply an indorsement of a benevolent enterprise; but, having obtained it, plaintiff published it in the middle of a lottery advertisement, and thus Gov. Palmer was tricked into becoming the supporter of a lottery scheme. This plea also claims that the *Post* Company, publishing a newspaper, had a right to make the facts known to the public. The third plea justifies the libel by claiming that it is all true. Mr. Van Buren contended that these pleas have, in substance, been overruled by Judge Rogers, while Mr. Swett contended that they were new pleas.

In the matter of G. W. Marshall, an insolvent, lately a commission merchant doing business on 'Change, Geo. W. Campbell was appointed Assignee.

In the matter of Smith & Flagg, insolvents, who, before the fire, kept a fancy livery stable on North State street, a further dividend of 7½ per cent was made to all creditors who have already received 37½ per cent, and of 45 per cent to those who have filed their applications as creditors since the last meeting. It is probable that a further dividend of 5 per cent will be declared from the assets not yet converted. The argument will be concluded to-day.

PARTNERSHIP SQUABBLE.

James Shannon yesterday filed a bill in the Superior Court against Michael Harty. Complainant states that he entered into copartnership with defendant to carry on the business of a sash, door, and blind factory, at the corner of Loomis and Twenty-second streets, buying a half-interest in the business already established by Harty for $1,010; that Harty, by agreement, did all the outside business, including the financing; that Harty has been conducting the business so as to turn the income into his own pockets; wherefore complainant obtains the usual injunction restraining defendant from collecting the firm's assets, and asks for the appointment of a Receiver.

In the Circuit Court, Lambert V. Stuthe filed his bill against George S. Kelsey and H. G. Slaymaker. He avers that he, on the 1st of March, 1872, joined in a copartnership in the trucking business with George S. Kelsey, who induced him to do so by representing his business as a particularly profitable one, paying for a part interest in the business $3,000; that subsequently to the formation of the copartnership, Kelsey began a system of bullying and browbeating, which culminated in his assaulting complainant on the 10th of May, 1872; that at the time complainant was induced to enter the copartnership, defendant said he owed only $1,500, the fact being that he owed $6,000, which amount exceeded the value of the whole property in the business; that Slaymaker got possession of the note; that subsequently business affairs got considerably mixed, and complainant, considering that the sooner he gets out of the scrape the better, files his bill for a dissolution of copartnership, and seeks to have matters righted in a Court of Equity.

A WARRANTY DEED WANTED.

In the Superior Court, Peter Hohns files his bill against Carl Heinrich and Frits Willey. He avers that on the 3d day of May, 1859, he made a contract with one Gottlieb Willey, whereby he agreed to convey to complainant, by warranty deed, Lots 1 and 2 of Willey's Subdivision of Lot 138, in Bronson's Addition to Chicago; that complainant was to pay therefor $4,500, and paid $1,000 in cash, and was to pay the balance in fifteen years, with 6 per cent interest; that since then complainant has paid the installments and all the assessments; that he never got a deed from Gottlieb Willey, who died intestate on the 16th of May, 1862, leaving a widow and his children as heirs at law, the defendants, to whom complainant has tendered the balance of the amount due on the contract, but without having it accepted. Whereupon complainant, fearing that defendants may not ratify their father's bargain, asks that they may be made to appear in a court of equity and make answer to the allegations of his bill; that a guardian ad litem be appointed for Fritz, the minor heir, and a bill of consequence of said real estate made over to complainant.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

In the matter of James Goodwillie, Peter M. Livingston, and Louis Schofield, bankrupts, Robert E. Jenkins yesterday made application for a writ of injunction. In his application, petitioner stated that about two years since, and after bankrupts' debts had been contracted, Livingston gave to his wife the sum of $700, with which she purchased a house and lot at his request; that, within a few days of the filing of the voluntary petition, Livingston exchanged a large lot of land and other property he then owned in the State of Kansas, together with said house and lot, for a tract of land of the value of $10,000, on which he immediately after raised a $3,000 loan, transferring the money to his wife, who now holds a large part thereof; that subsequently he sold the farm for $8,000, receiving $1,100 in cash, $3,000 in a house and lot in the County of Kane, the purchaser assuming the $4,000 upon the said farm; that the transfer was made in his wife's name, but that the said property, and all of it, belongs to the bankrupt, Livingston; that Mrs. L. has loaned one Ephriam Crockett, Jr., the sum of $1,500; that Crockett is her husband's successor in business, and ostensibly employs said Livingston, who, himself, has control of the money loaned; wherefore petitioner seeks to obtain a writ of injunction against defendants restraining them from disposing of the moneys and property in question.

THE COUNTY COURT.

After a fortnight's holiday, Judge Wallace, Clerk Pollak, and the remaining officials of the County Court have returned to work.

In the matter of a special assessment, it is ordered that parties having objections to the confirmation of assessment rolls Nos. 95 to 111 inclusive, 121 to 148 inclusive, and 161, 165, and 166 shall file the same by Wednesday, the 21st of May, 1873.

The will of Johann Brown was proven, and letters testamentary were granted to Gertrude Brown, under a bond of $11,000, to be approved.

Wesley Vincent, arrested on a capias for debt, issued by Justices Stutevant and Scully, on a judgment in favor of Henry B. Helm, for $125 and costs, was released on a bond for his appearance for $3,000, and the cause continued to the 27th of May.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

In the United States Circuit Court, Henry W. Fuller files his bill against the Jansen Excelsior Tuck Marker Company, complaining that they are violating his patent for the manufacture of certain new and useful improvements in mechanism for marking cloth in sewing machines, and seeking damages to the amount of $50,000.

In the Criminal Court business was very light. The only case tried was that of John C. Winney, who was charged with stealing a watch and chain. The evidence was by no means to the point, and the prisoner was acquitted.

In the case of William McGregor v. J. C. Latimer, a suit in assumpsit, tried in Judge Porter's Court, yesterday, a verdict was rendered in favor of plaintiff for $456.75 damages.

In the case of Charles H. Smith and John D. Duncan, a suit in assumpsit, tried in Judge Porter's Court, yesterday, the jury returned a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $188.79 damages.

In the assumpsit suit of Eli J. Sumner v. The Garden City Manufacturing and Supply Company, a verdict for plaintiff, for $819.20, was returned in Judge Porter's Court, yesterday.

The case of Robert Robinson v. George W. Schoff was begun in Judge Porter's Court yesterday. The plaintiff seeks to recover $2,000 damages on a plea of trespass, alleging that defendant, on the 1st of June, 1872, broke into his premises, Sec. 31, T. 41, R. 13, Town of Niles, destroying the fences and five acres of peas which plaintiff had planted. The case went to the jury, who, by agreement, were to return a sealed verdict.

In the case of The City v. Barbian et al., the State street widening condemnation case, the lawyers yesterday entered appearance for their clients in Judge Booth's court.

NEW SUITS.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—43,422—James C. Grant and John Price v. Alexander Wilson and John Newcombe; distress of rent of pieces of ground on Fifth avenue, $321.35. 43,423—James Shannon v. Nicholl Harty; bill for injunction. 43,424—E. Klemp v. W. B. Farrell; debt, $150. 43,425—Peter Hohm v. Carl Heinrich and Fritz Willig et al.; bill. 43,426—Suppressed for service. 43,427—Lewis Porter v. George Southworth; assumpsit, $500. 43,428-9—Appeals. 43,430—R. A. Loveland et al. v. C. G. E. Prussing, petition for mechanic's lien, $4,407.28 on Nos. 349 and 351 Wabash avenue. 43,431—Sarah v. John Jansen; divorce on ground of adultery. 43,432—John H. Dunham, David E. Bradley, and Arthur R. Briggs v. Susan E. and John P. Reis; confession of judgment, $175. 43,433—George L. Seavey v. Melissa A. Seavey; divorce on the ground of desertion. 43,434—William Scales v. William Gilky; petition for mechanic's lien on Lot 5 Sub-Block 3, of Eberhart and Weber's Subdivision of Block 25, in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Sec. 7, T. 39, N. R. 14, E. of 3 P. M. 43,435—Appeal. 43,436—Moses Wetzel et al. v. C. C. Davis and H. C. McClary, copartners under firm name of Davis & McClary.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—7,015—A. H. Holden et al. v. E. T. Henshaw; confession of judgment, $1,009.70. 7,016—John F. Irwin et al. v. City of Chicago, Nelson DeGolyer, and Joseph Hubbard; bill for injunction. 7,017—Appeal. 7,018—Suppressed for service. 7,019-20—Appeal. 7,021—Joseph Becker v. Henry Hellmar; bill for mechanic's lien. 7,022—F. M. Merrill, administrator of estate of late Ami S. Merrill v. Illinois Central Railroad Company; trespass on the case, $5,000. 7,023—Appeal. 7,024—L. V. Skinkle v. Geo. S. Kelsey and H. G. Slaymaker.

EVANSTON.

The prize debate between the Juniors and Sophomores of the Northwestern University will take place in the Presbyterian Church this evening. The public are cordially invited to attend.

There will be a meeting of the members of the Evanston Library Association at the library-rooms, at 8 o'clock on Thursday evening of this week, for the purpose of voting upon the proposition to turn over the books, and other property of the Association, to the Directors of the Free Library of the Village of Evanston.

The Northwestern University is making many valuable improvements on the land around by it in the northern portion of the village. It is now setting out trees and opening up streets. The Trustees have also decided to repair and enlarge that portion of the so-called big ditch that runs through their land; they will also tile the entire length of Chicago avenue. The Trustees are fully decided to resist the proposed taxation of their property, and will look to the courts to protect them.

NAVIGATION OF THE YELLOWSTONE.

EDWINTON, Dak. Ter., May 18, 1873.

Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Chicago, Ill.:

Arrived here at 6 p. m. The expedition to Powder River via the Yellowstone was a complete success. The steamer Key West—the second largest steamer on the Upper Missouri—went up to within 3 miles of the mouth of Powder River; and, if we had had proper appliances to have taken out two loose rocks in the channel at Key West Falls,—the last rapids on the river,—she could have gone up at least 80 miles farther. At high water she could have gone over these rocks with ease. At the time the expedition went up, the spring-rise had not occurred, and the water was lower than at any time previous for the last three years. The Yellowstone is a better stream to navigate than the Upper Missouri above Buford.

GEO. A. FORSYTH,
Major and A. D. C.

Prof. Richards and Popular Science.

Before the great fire, Prof. Richards won a deservedly high reputation in our city as an expounder of physical sciences. His lectures have never been equalled here in brilliancy of illustration, and are still remembered with delight by hundreds. We hope that his new programme, for next season, will arrest the attention of our lecture committees, and that he will be introduced to "the new Chicago" with eclat superior even to that which greeted him in the old city. He has a splendid list of subjects, and a magnificent apparatus for illustrating them. Light, heat, magnetism, spectrology, and sky-phantoms are fascinating subjects, and, in his hands, will be more charming than fairy-tales. His address is still at Pittsfield, Mass.

Spring Has Come.

If you don't believe it, visit Anderson's European Hotel dining-rooms, at any hour from 6 a. m. to 9 p. m., and see the display of spring vegetables, strawberries and cream, spring chicken, spring lamb, new green peas, asparagus, cucumbers, etc. These are a few evidences that spring is here. The celebrated Parker House soup served to-day.

The Best Collars.

It is not necessary at this time to go into any explanation why the Elmwood and Warwick collars have become such favorites. Those who have used them have found them so pleasant to wear that they have largely helped the spread by their recommendation.

The Genuine Geyser Spring Water is drawn by Buck & Rayner, at both their stores.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

Suits to be Instituted Against Forfeited Property—The Court-House Debris—Lemont's $15 Wake—The Court-House Plans—Nothing to be Expected This Year.

A meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, Commissioner Miller in the chair. Present, Messrs. Galloway, Harris, Crawford, Jones, Singer, Herting, Clough, Ashton, Russell, Lonergan, and Harrison.

The County Attorney submitted the following, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee:

Resolved, That the County Collector be and he hereby is authorized to institute suits for the amount due on forfeited property, pursuant to Sec. 230 of the Revenue law.

The State's Attorney reported that James Stretton, principal, and B. W. Kendall, security, had forfeited three bonds for $750 each, which they now proposed to settle in part. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee with power to act.

The application of the American District Telegraph Company to occupy the room next to Judge Booth's, in order to place there a telegraph operator, etc., for the purpose of notifying attorneys of causes to be called in the various Courts, was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

A summons from William H. Kelly, J. P., at Lemont, requiring the Board to appear at his office on the 31st inst. to answer to the complaint of S. L. Derby, was read, and a resolution passed directing the County Attorney to appear with the Committee on Poor-House and Paupers.

The Judiciary Committee reported back without recommendation the claim of the city authorities for repayment of sundry expenses incurred in the rearrest of James Brown. The subject was laid on the table.

The same Committee recommended the payment of the fees claimed by the County Clerk in insane cases to the amount of $251.95. The report was concurred in.

The Building Committee reported that forty yards of stone from the Court-House ruins had been sold to William Sanderson for $280.

The same Committee reported on the allegation that Mr. Ashton had obtained material from the old Court house, that all the material had not been properly accounted for, but from their exposed condition, and the fact that the city was selling brick and stone from the city portion of the debris, it could hardly be doubted but that the County had suffered some loss at the hands of parties unknown to the Committee. The report, which thus exonerates Mr. Ashton, was agreed to.

The Committee on the Equalization of Taxes recommended the payment of the bill of the County Clerk for $4,761.62 for making the Assessor's books, and it was ordered paid.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Poor House and Paupers, bills to the amount of $1,848 were ordered paid, $676 for the poor in towns outside of Chicago, $235 for transporting paupers, and $937 for the Poor House and Insane Asylum.

The same Committee recommended that bills to the amount of $1,082 be not allowed, including one of $15 for a wake at Lemont, and $400 for other expenses in that interesting town.

Mr. Crawford asked what progress the Court-House Committee was making.

Mr. Harrison suggested that the Committee should let in the competing architects to point out the merits of their own plans, and the demerits of others. The Committee were not experts.

Mr. Crawford thought the Committee were acting rather slowly.

The Chair asked Mr. Singer if he had received any sleeve-buttons.

Mr. Singer denied that.

Mr. Crawford believed such things were reserved for the papers.

Mr. Singer said his Committee was not influenced by such paltry things.

Mr. Galloway said that at the last meeting of the Joint Committee, six plans had been selected, but the Committee was not bound to them. They had agreed that it would require a police force if all the architects were invited at once. If they were taken singly much time would be required. Probably they would select sixteen, taking one a day, and getting his general opinion of all plans. It was also proposed to consult an expert to see how he agreed with the estimates of the architects. The majority were in favor of going slowly, and, indeed, all that could be done this year was to let the contract for the foundations. In reply to an inquiry, he stated that each man voted for six plans at once. They did not expect to be limited to them. Architects and experts would be consulted before they got down to three.

Mr. Clough was satisfied with the slowness of the work. He thought it would not be wise to hurry them up.

The Board adjourned.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Terry, U. S. A., is at the Gardner.

Dr. M. R. Teegarden, of Racine, is at the Briggs.

Judge Thornton, of Shelbyville, is at the Sherman.

A. P. Sweinford, of Marquette, is at the Sherman.

Dr. J. S. Ashleman and family, of Philadelphia, are at the Gardner.

James Cunningham, the carriage manufacturer of Rochester, N. Y., is at the Briggs.

L. S. Nims, of Cedar Falls, Iowa, the well-known insurance agent, is at the Briggs.

Col. James H. Howe, General Manager of the Northwestern Railroad, is at the Sherman.

Maj. A. A. Merideth, Superintendent of Public Property of Wisconsin, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. S. P. Lowrey, Attorney of the Western Union Telegraph Company, is at the Sherman.

D. L. Moody will lead the noon prayer-meeting in the Methodist Church Block every day this week.

Samuel M. Nickerson recently sold to Joseph E. Young 150x358 feet on the northwest corner of Sixteenth and State streets for $200,000.

Tracy W. Titus and Mrs. Oates (Mrs. Titus now) were at the Gardner yesterday. They left for Milwaukee in the morning train.

Owing to serious injuries received by being thrown upon the pommel of a saddle, Gurdon S. Hubbard, Sr., the oldest resident of Chicago, is lying in a precarious condition at the residence of one of his tenants, at Thornton.

Mr. William Shaw, the photographer, desires it to be known that it was he, and not a James Shaw, who applied to the Council for permission to erect a bathing establishment.

Among the arrivals at the Briggs yesterday were the following: C. Moulton, Bloomington; F. J. Stephens and wife, Michigan City; P. H. Woodworth, Columbus City, Ind.; William Reed, Dixon; J. G. Cormick, Centralia.

Among the arrivals at the Gardner yesterday were the following: James W. Harper and family, Fond du Lac; W. F. Thompson, Detroit; John Canfield, Manistee; R. Mozley, Fond du Lac; W. A. Jenkins, New York; C. W. Rogers, Philadelphia.

Among the arrivals at the Matteson yesterday were the following: John C. Gates, Benton, Mich.; R. H. Spencer, St. Louis; E. L. Abbott, New York; C. M. Butler, Amboy, Ill.; N. N. Boyington, Geo. B. Hedges and wife, New York; J. F. Palmer and wife, Dixon; G. B. Ingles, Kalamazoo.

Among the arrivals at the Sherman yesterday were the following: Edward V. Preston and family, Hartford, Conn.; Thomas Wicks, Milwaukee; S. S. Buckton, Providence, R. I.; Charles F. Clark and family, Boston; Charles H. Davis, Philadelphia; Samuel Tate, Jr., Memphis; E. S. Goodrich, St. Paul; W. W. Wheaton, Detroit; Louis Henry, Buffalo; D. C. Baldwin and family, Toledo.

William B. Astor is said to own 3,000 houses in New York City.

Beecher, en route to Cincinnati, last week, enjoyed a locomotive ride on the Pennsylvania Central.

Col. John M. Haberlein, editor of the *Free Press*, at Leavenworth, Kan., died, May 16, aged 53.

Ario Pardee, of Luzerne County, Pa., was a poor man in 1833. He is now worth $20,000,000.

President Grant expects to visit Gov. Smyth, at Manchester, N. H., in July, and to prolong his trip to the Soldiers' Home, near Augusta, Me.

The wife of Taintor, the New York Atlantic Bank defaulter, is the daughter of Gen. James Wilson, of Keene, N. H., and has returned to her father's.

Bismarck is a great consumer of lager beer, introducing it into his dwelling-house in small kegs, which are on tap at all hours of the day and night, and on all occasions.

The Duke of Norfolk, who is Premier Duke and hereditary Earl Marshal of England, a Roman Catholic, aged 26, is to marry Mlle. Montalembert, daughter of the illustrious Count.

Col. Van Zandt, who read the poem at the reunion of the Army of the Potomac, made a happy hit in describing Gen. B. F. Butler as one who "caromed on Big Bethel and pocketed himself."

Thomas M. Burt, formerly of the firm of Croswell, Van Benthuysen & Burt, State Printers, and publishers of the Albany *Argus*, and, in the late war, a Paymaster of Volunteers, died, May 14, at Kinderhook, N. Y., aged 74.

The scandalous report concerning Chevalier Lobo, the Portuguese Minister, and his contracted tenancy of a house in Washington, is now stated to have originated in a refusal on his part to be victimized by one of the extortionate landlords or landladies who abound in the National Capital, and to whom members of the diplomatic corps often become an easy prey.

Mermillod, the Archbishop recently expelled from Switzerland, has settled at Ferney, France, in the former residence of Mme. Dennis, the celebrated niece of Voltaire. He is said to have written to the Pope this comment on his late and present places of labor: "Your Holiness sent me to Calvin; Calvin sent me to Voltaire; I hope to inter them both."

Oakes Ames had peculiar ideas on the subject of vacations. One of the eulogists at his funeral said that some seven years ago he suggested to Mr. Ames that he ought to take a little rest, when he replied that "he had taken a day once at the seashore, and that, he thought, would last him for a vacation the rest of his life." Mr. Ames' estate, by the way, is estimated at about a million.

The Rev. Benjamin H. Paddock, D. D., who has just been elected Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts, has been the Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn, since 1869. Dr. Paddock is the son of the late Rev. S. B. Paddock, of Norwich, Conn., where he was born. He was graduated at Trinity College in 1848, assumed charge of a church in Portland, Me., after his ordination; was Rector of his father's church, Trinity, Norwich, Conn., from 1853 to 1860, and filled the pastorate of Christ Church, Detroit, nine years. He was elected Missionary Bishop of Oregon by the House of Bishops in 1868, but declined the office. The present appointment, it is stated, he is willing to accept.

THE BILLIARD-CUE ASSAULT.

Arraignment of the Offender Before the Police-Court—Precarious Condition of the Victim.

Yesterday morning Timothy Malone was brought before Justice Banyon, at the Armory Police Court, to answer to the charge of committing an assault with a billiard cue upon his brother-in-law, John Murry. The prisoner pleaded guilty, but his victim being unable to appear in court, the examination was continued until the 21st inst. The certificate of Dr. Dale, being presented by Sergt. Fitzgerald, that the wounded man was in a critical condition, and would probably die, the prisoner was remanded without bail. The assault grew out of a fight, which occurred between the parties, about 9 o'clock on Saturday night, in Smith's saloon, at the corner of Archer avenue and Garibaldi street. A near relative of the combatants appears to have been the primary cause of the difficulty, although whisky, probably, gave them courage to commence it. The two men have not been on good terms for a couple of years, but their hatred has occasioned only sullen looks and angry words. The feud which existed between them originated in alleged bigamy. Two years ago Murry, who was then supposed to be a single man, married Malone's sister. Soon after the nuptials it was learned that he was married. The report was not believed by the parties interested until the discarded wife presented herself at the house of the newly-wedded couple, and demanded their separation. They would not separate, and the abused woman went to live on the West Side, and, after a time, ceased to interfere with her husband. The discovery of the criminal act on the part of his brother-in-law so enraged Malone that he has not let an opportunity pass to satisfy his anger. On Saturday night Murry and he met by chance in the saloon referred to. Malone and a friend were playing "pigeon-hole," when Murry entered, accompanied by a young man named Addyman. The alleged bigamist and his brother-in-law exchanged sullen glances, and for some time paid no attention to one another. Liquor was freely drank, and both became somewhat noisy, and indulged in abusive epithets. Finally Malone, referring to Murry's two wives, said, "You ought to live with Bridget Young." Thereupon, Murry dealt him a violent blow in the face, and ran out the door. Malone became desperately enraged, and picking up a billiard-cue, rushed after him, and overtook him in front of his home No. 97 Garibaldi street. As soon as he caught up with him, he struck him on the top of the head with the cue, which felled him to the sidewalk. Murry, however, immediately got up, and the two clinched and fought for some time. When they were separated, Murry was almost unconscious. He remained in this condition until Sunday afternoon, when he became delirious. In this state he remained until a late hour last night, and no hopes of his recovery are now entertained. The skull is believed to be fractured, and there is a gaping cut on the left side of the head. Sergt. O'Donnell was informed of the affray at an early hour on Sunday morning, and at once arrested Malone, at his house, No. 95 Garibaldi street. He did not attempt to escape. Malone is a plasterer, and has borne an excellent reputation for industry and sobriety. Murry is a laborer, and is not so well spoken of.

THE JUBILEE BALL.

The ball which is to close the festivities of Jubilee week will be given at the Chamber of Commerce. The matter came before the Directors and members of the Board of Trade yesterday, and the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the request be granted by the concurrence of the Chamber of Commerce and the full Board, provided it can be done without expense to the Board.

Resolved, That the Board concur in the propriety of allowing the hall to be used as suggested, provided it be not occupied longer than from 1 o'clock in the afternoon to 10 o'clock next day.

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be and are hereby authorized to grant the use of the rooms of the Association for the purpose requested, on condition that the net proceeds of the entertainment are paid to the Directors for the benefit of such charitable objects as they may elect.

UNKNOWN SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In making a record of soldiers' graves at Rosehill, for use on decoration days, I have found the following graves of soldiers whose names are unknown, viz.: 13 graves Taylor's Battery; 5 graves Block A, Lot No. 65; 13 graves Block A, Lot No. 62; 11 graves Block A, Lot No. 63; 3 graves Block G, Lot No. 153. The total number of graves of which we have record is 382. I am informed that there are many soldiers buried in lots belonging to private parties. Friends of these persons will do me a favor by reporting at once the name, company, regiment, and date of death of such soldiers they know to be buried there. Respectfully,

ROBERT M. WOODS, Marshal.

CHICAGO, May 19, 1873.

Braining a Murderer of Six Men and Two Women.

Lake City, Fla., May 6, Correspondence of the New York World.

Same weeks ago a man named Jim McDonnell was murdered at McIwen's Ferry, on the Suwanee River, by a notorious outlaw and desperado known as Ed Lawson. Hearing of the murder of his brother, William started out as an avenger. Accompanied by a man named Peter Hagans and a ferocious dog, he made his way to McIwen's Ferry, near which the outlaw Lawson lived, and after some little reconnoitering came upon the object of his search near the river. Lawson, divining doubtless the object of the men, endeavored to escape to a neighboring hammock. But McDonnell had provided against such a contingency, and the dog was slipped from his leash and set upon his human prey. There was a short, hopeless race—a desperate struggle—and the murderer Lawson was at the mercy of the murderer McDonnell. The fierce dog had set his fangs in the man's shoulder and held him firmly to the earth until the pursuers came up. There was but a slight display of etiquette when the two murderers met. McDonnell told Lawson that he had come to avenge the death of his brother, and allowed his prisoner fifteen minutes to prepare for his doom. The wretched culprit devoted the few moments of his life to a confession horrible in the extreme. He not only admitted that he had murdered the brother of McDonnell for his money, but confessed that he had also murdered five other men and two women for the purpose of obtaining their money, and added that these murders had only netted him $25 all told. When Lawson was through with his confession McDonnell placed the muzzle of his gun to the murderer's head and scattered his brains all over the ground.

It is stated that the Deputy Sheriff of this (Columbia) County, when he was pursuing McDonnell to arrest him for the murder of the negro near this place, followed him to the funeral of his brother and saw him there, but was afraid to arrest him. For the truth of this, however, your correspondent will not vouch. It is certain that McDonnell was pursued for several days, and it is furthermore certain that his pursuers returned empty handed. It is probable that Gov. Hart will offer another and a larger reward for the arrest of this man McDonnell.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

Official Drawing, May 8, 1873.

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

$100,000.		$50,000.		$25,000.		$10,000.		$5,000.	
5731	$500	11781	$300	26961	$200	8451	$200	1149	$200
5732	500	11782	300	26962	200	8452	200	1151	200
5733	500	11783	300	26963	200	8453	200	7128	200
5734	500	11784	300	26964	200	8454	200	7130	200
5735	500	11785	300	26965	200	8455	200	[illegible]	[illegible]
5736	500	11786	300	26966	200	8456	200		
5737	500	11787	300	26967	200	8457	200		
5738	500	11788	300	26968	200	8458	200		
5739	500	11789	300	26969	200	8459	200		
5740	500	11790	300	26970	200	8460	200		

Prizes cashed, orders filled, information furnished.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Removed to No. 11 Wall-st., New York City.

SUMMER RESORT.

CAPON SPRINGS & BATHS,
HAMPSHIRE CO., W. Va.

Any one in search of a really Medicinal Mineral Water and Bath, and, at same time, a most charming and attractive summer resort, will do well to procure and read our descriptive Pamphlet. Terms $15 and $18 per week, with discounts on family bills as stated in Pamphlet. Apply by mail to FRAZIER & SALE, Proprietors.

BUSINESS CARDS.

C. H. LAWRENCE & CO.,
PROVISION AND PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS,
Providence, R. I., Builder of the
HARRIS-CORLISS ENGINE,
With Harris' Patented Improvements. Send for Circulars.

SALVE.

All Right Salve for Burns, Boils,
CORNS!
25 cents a box. DR. STEPHENS, 124 Dearborn-st.

SHORT STORIES,
CHOICE POEMS,
ESSAYS and EDITORIALS.
SCRIBNER for JUNE.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages
OF
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
FOR SALE AT
TRIBUNE OFFICE.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO
CHARLES H. WILSON,
Thursday Afternoon, May 22, 1873,
Tendered him by the entire Dramatic Profession of the city. America's Great Artists,
MISS LAURA KEENE
AND
MR. EDWIN ADAMS
Have kindly consented to appear. The performance will commence precisely at 2 o'clock p. m.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SECOND WEEK and tremendous success of the
GRAND THEATRE COMIQUE
COMBINATION.
38 STRONG SPECIALTY STARS.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL. Prices remain as usual.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA.
Great Novelty Week! Two Brilliant Comedies! Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday Matinee, Tom Taylor's splendid drama
VICTIMS!
With the full strength of the star company in the cast. Tuesday and Thursday Evenings, Bartley Campbell's last and greatest success,
RISKS!
With the powerful cast. Monday, May 26, after weeks of preparation, THE GENTLE SAVAGE. Splendid transformations, gorgeous effects.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
THE BRILLIANT AND POPULAR ACTOR,
Edwin Adams,
Every evening until further notice, and SATURDAY MATINEE, in his great specialty, founded on Tennyson's Poem, entitled ENOCH ARDEN, which will be produced with new and beautiful Scenery and novel Mechanical Effects.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.
Every evening, until further notice, and at the Wednesday and Saturday Matinee,
Laura Keene,
AND HER COMEDY COMBINATION, in Tom Taylor's famous Comedy,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN!
(Unaltered and unabridged). LAURA KEENE as FLORENCE TRENCHARD, as originally played by her over 1,000 times in the United States.

CENTENARY M. E. CHURCH.
LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LECTURE.
"Pluck vs. Good Luck,"
BY REV. J. O. PECK,
Tuesday Evening, May 20.
Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. For sale at Beecher's, 318 West Madison-st.

AMPHITHEATRE.
(Formerly Nixon's.)
THIRD WEEK AND WONDERFUL SUCCESS OF
VANEK.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!
Monday, May 19, and every evening during the week.
LADIES' MATINEE SATURDAY.

The Ascent of Mount Hayden,
A New Chapter of Western Discovery, by N. P. Langford, with illustrations.
See SCRIBNER for JUNE.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

FOR EUROPE.

INMAN LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
Will sail from New York as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON..........Thursday, May 22, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, May 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK..........Thursday, May 29, 8 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, May 31, 9 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.
Cabin Passage, $85 and $100 Gold.
Steerage, to British Ports..........$30.00 Currency.
Steerage, to German Ports..........35.00 Currency.
Steerage, to Bremen or Scandinavian Ports..........38.00 Currency.
SIGHT DRAFTS for sale at low rates.
FRANCIS C. BROWN,
General Western Agent,
86 South Market-st., Chicago.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.
ESTABLISHED 1840.
Steam Between New York, Boston, and Liverpool.
FROM NEW YORK:
Batavia..........May 17 | Russia..........May 21
Calabria..........May 24 | Java..........May 28
Parthia..........May 31 | Cuba..........June 4
And from Boston every Tuesday.
Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130, Gold.
Steerage Passage, $30 currency. Passengers and freight booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.
P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent,
N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

NATIONAL LINE.
Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.
Cabin Passage $80, $90, and $100 Currency.
Excursion Tickets at favorable rates. Intending passengers should make early application for berths.
STEERAGE, $30 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London, $31.00 currency.
Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.
The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade.
Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.
WILLIAM MACALISTER,
Gen'l Western Agent,
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE.
Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA, 2,500 tons..........Wednesday, May 7.
GEORGIA, 2,500 tons..........Wednesday, June 4.
VIRGINIA, 2,500 tons..........Wednesday, June 18.
Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.
Steerage office, 46 Broadway, N. Y.

GETTYSBURG WATER.

GETTYSBURG
KATALYSINE WATER.
The United States Dispensatory, the authorized record of our Materia Medica, classes this water with the most renowned Alkaline or Carbonated Springs of Europe. It far excels any other known in its self-preserving properties. It does not deteriorate by bottling and keeping. It has never been claimed for any other mineral water the power to dissolve the urates, or so-called chalk formations in the body or on the limbs and joints. This the Gettysburg Katalysine Water has done in hundreds of instances. Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidney and Urinary Diseases generally have all yielded to its influence. It has restored Muscular Power to the paralytic, cured Abdominal Dropsy, and given healthy action to the Torpid Liver. It has cured Chronic Diarrhoea, Piles, Constipation, Asthma, Catarrh, Diseases of the Skin, General Debility and Nervous Prostration from Mental and Physical Excesses. All these by the bottled water. It is a powerful antidote for Excessive Eating or Drinking. It corrects the Stomach, promotes Digestion, and relieves the Head almost immediately. Pamphlets containing a history of the Springs, reports from eminent Physicians and medical writers, marvelous and well-attested cures, and testimonials from distinguished citizens, will be furnished and sent by mail on application to
WHITNEY BROS., Gen'l Ag'ts,
227 South Front-st., Philadelphia, Pa.
Gettysburg Spring Co.
For sale by VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, BUCK & RAYNER, and druggists generally.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Spring Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS
Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	§ 3:35 p. m.	§10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Night Express	† 9:10 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	† 9:10 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.
Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommo'dation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.
Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 4:30 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:45 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:18 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1.00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:00 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:18 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:30 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:35 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.
Ticket office, 31 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:15 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	7:15 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	6.00 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:50 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 33 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.
Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket offices 168 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	7:40 a. m.	1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	‡ 9:00 p. m.	‡*9:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
(OPEN TO ROSELLE.)
Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General offices 16 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Roselle Accommodation	5:00 p. m.	9:10 a. m.
River Park Accommodation	6:15 a. m.	10:51 a. m.
River Park Accommodation	3:30 p. m.	7:21 p. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.
From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	8:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	4:20 p. m.	3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	9:30 p. m.	9:15 a. m.

Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

COAL.

Coal Reduced.
We sell Lackawanna at $10; Briar Hill, Kirkland Grate, Wabash and Illinois Coal, and all kinds of Wood at corresponding rates.
C. H. DYER & CO.,
Wabash-av. and Madison-st.

HOW TO CATCH A CANARY,
In the New Funny Department of
SCRIBNER for JUNE.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW
CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 464 State-st., Chicago.
It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.
CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,
360 South Clark-st., Chicago,
May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.
Green Book sent for 50 cents. Illustrated with numerous fine engravings.

DR. STONE,
Confidential Physician, 112 W. Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.,
(A regular graduate in medicine) cures all chronic and "Special Diseases," of both sexes, at reasonable prices. Medicines furnished. Numerous used. Consultation free, personally or by mail. Cures guaranteed. All "female difficulties" treated with safety and success. Circulars free.

Dr. TOWNSEND,
183 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,
Continues to cure all Chronic, Nervous, and Urinary Diseases of both sexes, and may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge. Female difficulties treated with safety and success. His Medical Treatise to ladies and gentlemen sent free.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE
Is the cheapest and best article in the market for BLUEING CLOTHES.
The genuine has both Barlow's and Wiltberger's names on the label, and is put up at Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 233 North Second-st., Philadelphia.
D. S. WILTBERGER, Proprietor.
For sale by Grocers and Druggists.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail	$12.00	Sunday	$2.50
Tri-Weekly	6.00	Weekly	2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Edwin Adams. "Enoch Arden."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Risks."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. The Laura Keene Comedy Combination. "Our American Cousin."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Theatre Comique Combination.

AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Randolph and Washington. Vanek, the Prestidigitateur.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RUPTURE CURED BY DR. MARSH'S PATENT Radical Cure Truss. Spinal curvature, bow legs, club feet, etc., mechanically treated. Trusses, braces, supporters, etc. All instruments guaranteed. Competent female attendant. MARSH & BOWLES, 103 Washington-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, May 20, 1873.

Stokes is drawing near the end, whatever it is to be. The Court of Appeals has decided to begin his trial, the last he can have, on the 26th inst.

The ordinance to give to the St. Paul & Milwaukee Railway right of way into this city was last night recommitted by the Common Council to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, West Division, by a vote of 25 to 11.

Several petitions from saloon-keepers were received in the Council last evening, asking that the time for keeping open their saloons be extended to midnight. A motion to that effect was made and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The action of President Thiers in reconstructing his Cabinet has aroused the Right Centre, who demand that he explain the reasons for the changes he has made. They insist that the Cabinet shall be made what they call Conservative. A motion for the dissolution of the Assembly has been again voted down.

Oakes Ames will leave a large fortune to be distributed among his family, and divides his manufacturing property, which was very extensive, among his sons. A very large bequest is made for educational purposes. He bequeaths $50,000 a year, the interest of railroad bonds, for the maintenance of public education in School District No. 7, in North Easton.

The Yellowstone, a river of Montana and a tributary of the Missouri, which it joins at the point where the latter crosses the boundary between Montana and Dakota, is found to be navigable for a large part of its course. An exploring expedition under the charge of Gen. George A. Forsyth, of this city, has just ascended the river in one of the largest steamers of the Upper-Missouri. They report that, although the water was lower than for three years before, the river was navigable as far as the Powder River, and 80 miles farther if a slight obstruction in the channel be removed.

The weather reports of the Signal Service Bureau are to be supplemented by daily reports of the water gauge of the chief rivers of the Mississippi Valley. In case of flood or any sudden movement, the observations will be made and reported every three hours, but in ordinary cases only once a day. No observations will be made in the months of August, July, and September. The importance of this record is highly estimated by Gen. Myer, the efficient head of the Bureau. He says that the value of property which can be saved in single instances by its warnings along the route of approaching floods or ice-rafts will more than reimburse the cost of the service for a year.

The Government of Greece has determined to abolish all its diplomatic missions except that at Constantinople, as it has peculiar relations with Turkey. Old fogy and antiquated as the Government of Greece has always been considered, there seems to be eminent good sense in this action, at least. In these days of steam and telegraphy, it is difficult to see why Ministers of Foreign Affairs cannot communicate directly with each other as well as through third parties. In certain emergencies, special agents might be needed, and Consuls might be necessary, to look after national interests abroad; but, for ordinary purposes, the cumbersome diplomatic machinery might be simplified without detriment to the service, and with decided advantage in dispatch and economy.

The Chicago produce markets were less active yesterday, and generally weak, though some were higher. Mess pork was dull and 5c per brl lower, at $16.15@16.20 cash, and $16.65@16.70 seller July. Lard was dull and easier, at 8½c for winter, and 8c for summer-rendered. Meats were inactive and unchanged, at 6⅜@6½c for shoulders, 8⅜@8½c for short ribs, 8⅝@8¾c for short clear, and 10@11½c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and strong at 90c per gallon. Lake freights were steady and more active at 5½c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and unchanged. Wheat was quiet and ½c higher, closing dull at $1.32 cash, and $1.30¾ seller June. Corn was active and ½c higher, closing weak at 38¾c cash, and 40c seller June. Oats were dull and unchanged, closing at 32¼c cash, and 33¾c seller June. Rye was quiet and firm at 70c. Barley was dull and easier at 71@80c for No. 2. Hogs were dull and weak at $4.70@5.00. The cattle and sheep markets were quiet, the former at a slight decline.

Norman C. Perkins, who was elected Assignee of the State Insurance Company by its creditors after its bankruptcy last year, has been removed by Judge Drummond. By this order, Judge Drummond reverses the action of the District Court, which refused to remove Mr. Perkins. The ground on which Judge Drummond rests his decision is, that Mr. Perkins suppressed facts within his knowledge which it was his duty to disclose to the creditors. He knew that the Company had $300,000 on deposit with the National Loan & Trust Company; he also knew that the managers of the two companies were essentially the same, and that, in the character of bankers, they were buying up claims against the Insurance Company to offset against the deposit, a proceeding which no court of equity would ever sanction. Yet he gave no intimation of either of these important facts to any of the creditors who inquired of him concerning the affairs of the Company, although it was "his imperative duty" to do so. His reticence is pronounced inconsistent with fair dealing and incompatible with good faith, and his testimony on the trial is criticised as flippant, unfair, uncandid, and discreditable. The District Court is directed to name his successor.

JUDGE THORNTON'S LETTER.

We invite the attention of voters of the Fifth Judicial District to the letter of Judge Thornton printed in this day's TRIBUNE. Judge Thornton has resigned his seat on the Supreme Bench, and is, therefore, free to speak of his associates. Judge Thornton is a Democrat, was elected in a strong Democratic district, and, if there were any antagonism of judgment resulting from political bias, it would naturally occur between him and Judge Lawrence. Whatever may have been the differences in opinion between the Judges on any of the multiplied questions submitted to them, Judge Thornton bears witness to the learning, ability, and fearless independence of Judge Lawrence. He reviews the charge that the latter is the friend of railway monopolies, and so thoroughly explodes this calumny that no decent man will hereafter repeat it. Judge Thornton further states that last winter Judge Lawrence urged upon his fellow-Judges to consider and decide the Alton Railway case at an early day, in order that, if the law of 1869 should be found defective, the defect might be pointed out by the Court in time for the Legislature then in session to make the needed correction. The case was taken up, examined by the Judges, and the unanimous conviction prevailed that the law was fatally defective, not because it provided penalties for unjust discriminations, but because it prohibited any discrimination under any circumstances, and refused to the defendant the right of offering testimony in defense or in explanation of the discrimination charged. The right of defense is coequal with the right to accuse, and no man or corporation can be made to suffer in his person, his liberty, his property, or his franchises without a trial according to the forms of law, and one of these forms is the right to be heard in defense. Judge Thornton, who is one of the Judges who united in that judgment, calls attention to the fact that the opinion of the Court, as read by Judge Lawrence, practically decides that the discrimination charged in that case—demanding greater rates for transportation from Chicago to Lexington than from Chicago to Bloomington on the ground of competition—was unjust, and would have been punishable had the law permitted the Company to make a defense, and had the penalties been at all commensurate with the wrong inflicted. Here there was a practical affirmation of the power of the State to legislate for the punishment of such a discrimination, and a declaration by the Court that, had not the existing statute been so manifestly invalid in the other particulars, and the penalty so disproportionate with the offense, judgment would have been rendered against the Company. The Legislature, acting under the suggestions of the Court, promptly remedied the defects in the previous law. The circumstance that the Alton Railway Company, immediately upon that decision, proceeded to remodel its tariff of freights, abolishing discriminations and establishing uniformity in its charges, shows more conclusively than anything else that the corporations are not prepared to go before Judge Lawrence again with the same kind of a case under the amended law.

GEN. VAN BUREN'S DEFENSE.

When Gen. Van Buren received notice, by telegraph, of his suspension as the Commissioner of the United States at the Vienna Exposition, he addressed letters to President Grant and to Secretary Fish. These letters have just been made public. They are of a tone and character to demand the suspension of public judgment until after the charges against Gen. Van Buren shall have been thoroughly investigated, and either refuted altogether or affirmed in a manner that shall make the evidence as clear to the public as it must be presumed to have been to the President when he ordered Gen. Van Buren's summary removal. The impression which one receives from a perusal of Gen. Van Buren's letters is, that they were written by an honest and much-abused man. They are not couched in well-considered language, and do not contain any ingenious evasions of the point at issue. The man who wrote them appears to have been overwhelmed and crushed by the sudden and unexpected disgrace put upon him. He claims that he was never permitted to know, or even suspect, that charges had been made against him; that he was entertained at Minister Jay's table; that he was allowed to assume his position as Commissioner, to install his family at Vienna, and to place himself at a height from which the fall would be the greatest. Then he was notified that he had been removed, without giving him an opportunity for defense. He meets the charges against him, of the very nature of which he seems to be in ignorance, in the broadest and most direct manner. He makes affidavit that he has "never asked, been promised, received, or expected to receive, a single cent, or any consideration or advantage to myself, of any name or nature, either directly or indirectly," for "any commission or appointment," nor "for any concession, or grant, or promise, or act, or authority, in connection with the exhibition," except the sum of $1,000 on account of salary, to which he was legitimately entitled. No denial could be more sweeping than this. He demands a restoration of his place, not because he wants to be a Commissioner, which, he says, has become hateful to him, but because no one had a right to disgrace him and his family without giving him an opportunity to justify himself. He also demands a searching investigation, which shall be as public and as striking as the degradation which he has suffered.

The majority of those who read Gen. Van Buren's letters will come to the conclusion that he has been mistreated in that he was deposed without even a hint of the charges of corruption against him. It will devolve upon the Government to make out a strong case against him to justify this proceeding. If there is a failure to make out such a case, there will be no way in which to atone to Gen. Van Buren for the serious wrong put upon him, and the disgrace that now attaches to his name will be transferred to Minister Jay, Secretary Fish, and President Grant, for having brought the honor of a public man into bankruptcy without hearing him in his own defense. Gen. Van Buren has been a respected citizen of New York, against whom no scandal has ever been uttered. The position of Commissioner which he assumed was one rather of honor than of profit. There is abundant evidence that he has worked diligently to make the American representation at Vienna respectable and creditable. The disgrace attached to his removal is one that will follow him and his family long after the present interest in the Vienna Exposition shall have subsided. It is a disgrace that has spread abroad throughout the world and has tarnished the American national reputation, which was not in a condition to bear up under any new evidences of corruption. His removal, therefore, should not have been ordered upon mere suspicion or irresponsible charges. It could only be justified by evidence of the most convincing character that Gen. Van Buren had been guilty of corrupt administration of his office. If the Government is in possession of such evidence, it should be made public.

Gen. Van Buren accuses Mr. John Jay, the Minister of the United States at Vienna, of having practically organized a conspiracy against him, and intimates that Mr. Jay was jealous of the honors and attentions that Gen. Van Buren would be likely to receive as the head of the American Commission. This impression on the part of Gen. Van Buren, even if he is innocent of the corruption imputed to him, may be attributed to his indignation at the treatment he has received, and his knowledge of the fact that Minister Jay had been chiefly instrumental in securing his disgrace. That Minister Jay played so important a part in the suspension of Gen. Van Buren, however, furnishes an additional reason why there should be a thorough investigation of the whole affair. Minister Jay is a man of aristocratic notions, which have been developed in his residence abroad, and he attaches more importance to the forms of etiquette that obtain at European Courts than Americans generally. If Minister Jay has been moved on account of mere formal objections to Gen. Van Buren's administration, or by any other reason than that of protecting the American Government from palpable abuses and disgraces, it is fit that this should be known, and that the shamefulness of the situation should be turned against the Minister instead of the Commissioner. Mr. Jay should, therefore, insist upon a production of the proofs against Gen. Van Buren, in justice to himself. So far as was known, there have been but two specific cases of corruption alleged against Gen. Van Buren. One of these was that a Mr. Kitzel paid Van Buren $500 for his place in the American Department. Van Buren demanded the privilege of confronting Kitzel before the whole Commission, if he had made this charge, and the reply from the Legation was, that he had never made the statement imputed to him. The other case was that announced from New York a day or two ago, in which John Sutherland, a well-known *restaurateur* of Liberty street, New York, is alleged to have made a statement to the State Department to the effect that Van Buren came to him and offered him a place for a restaurant in the Exposition if Sutherland would divide the profits. This assertion still needs to be confirmed.

Gen. Van Buren intimates in his letter to Secretary Fish that the charges against him will be changed from that of corrupt administration of his office to that of general mismanagement. This will not do. The removal was not based on this ground. It was distinctly given out to the whole world that Gen. Van Buren had been guilty of using his position as a vehicle for speculation, that he had sold out appointments and received money for preferred places in the Exposition. A policy of management may be differently regarded by different persons, and the grossest mismanagement on Gen. Van Buren's part would have been preferable to the national disgrace of a corrupt use of his office. Corruption was the charge, and it is only direct and substantiated proof of this charge that will justify President Grant, Secretary Fish, and Minister Jay in the course they have taken. Gen. Van Buren says:

> I claim the rights of a citizen, and an officer who has received his authority from the President and Senate of the United States, and who, without conviction of any offense, is, by telegram, disgraced before the world, to be restored to my legitimate position, and to have my character vindicated as openly as it has been assailed, and by the same high authority.

Gen. Van Buren does not ask too much if he has been abused. If he is guilty of the charges made against him, the American people are entitled to the proofs of it, that it may incite them to renewed efforts to break down the corruption of our day and country.

THE RATIO OF SEX IN CRIME.

At the recent meeting of the Social Science Convention at Boston, Dr. Edward Jarvis, of that city, read a paper on the physiological origin of crime and its relations to sex. The interest in the paper was in no slight degree enhanced by the reputation of the author as a statistician. The discussion was an able one. It described the manifold kinds and degrees of crime; crimes against the person, crimes against property, crimes against public order, decency, and against one's self. In all these crimes, there is a strong bodily influence over the moral state. They are produced by different motives and causes in the mind and heart. Those prone to one form of crime will shrink from others. The animal appetites and propensities are often cultivated until they obtain the mastery. In such cases, persons become slaves to desires they cannot resist. Conscience is weakened, moral attributes are destroyed; the law is aggrieved, and we may become criminal. He claimed that there were other sensualities that are so developed as to lead to wrong. The state of the body corrupts the sensibilities, perverts the understanding, paralyzes conscience, and leads to thoughts and acts which, in a healthier condition, would be avoided. Disease often makes the naturally amiable and just irritable, selfish, and exacting. The temper and judgment are affected by the digestion. When digestion is easy, everything is in harmony; when it is painful, the temper is inflamed and suspicious. Drunkenness excites the brain, and may make the man capable of any crime. So with any disturbance of the stomach, lungs, heart, or general fever. There are crimes of intelligence: in crimes against the person and property, the mind is employed in the evil work. The aggressor plans. His reason shapes the means to the end, while in all other crimes the mental powers are dormant, and the passions, appetites, and propensities are the only agents.

Witnessing this difference between crimes in which the mind was the controling power and the crimes in which the mind was overwhelmed by the unmixed animal appetites, Dr. Jarvis states that twenty years ago he was induced to inquire in what proportion they severally were committed by men and by women,—whether men and women were equally tempted to violate each and all articles of the law established for the protection of person, property, public order, and private decorum. From the mass of material at his service he classified crime under two general heads: 1. Those against person and property, in which the end sought was self-gratification at the cost of others; these requiring the aid of intellect in their execution. 2. The sensualists, the intemperate, the night-walkers, vagrants; those whose offenses began and ended in themselves, having no purpose to injure others. An analysis of 132,468 committals showed that men were more prone to crimes of injury, and that women were more prone to sensuality. But, not satisfied with this examination, he extended it further, and, taking the criminal records of Massachusetts, Boston, New York City, and London, the aggregate of convictions was 806,723, of which for crimes against persons and property 243,273 were by males, and 65,000 by females; while the division as to sex of the other class of crimes was: males, 260,257; women, 232,535. The ratio of comparative liability of the sexes to commit these two classes of crimes is thus shown:

	Males.		Females.	
	Persons. Property.	Sensuality.	Persons. Property.	Sensuality.
Massachusetts	46.64	53.36	31.10	68.90
Boston	52.64	47.36	22.11	77.89
New York	40.00	60.00	11.86	88.14
London	61.58	38.42	39.45	60.55
Total	48.82	51.18	22.62	77.38

Among the whole 298,209 female offenders, less than 23 per cent committed crimes against person and property, while over 77 per cent, more than three-fourths of them all, offended against themselves, against their own health, peace, and interest. Their offenses required no aid of the intellect, no plan, no purpose, no reason; while, on the other hand, the majority of the offenses of the males were against persons and property; they were accomplished with plan, purpose, and reason, by the aid of intellect, and were intended to benefit or gratify the offenders at the cost of others. The crimes of men were crimes of selfishness; those of women were of self-sacrifice. The several average repetition of crimes by the same person was 1.82; but among women it was 3.46 for each; or, in other words, while each 100 male criminals went to prison 182 times, 100 female criminals went 346 times. This is incidental to the character of the crimes committed by the respective sexes. Another deduction is, that the offenses to which women are prone are far less injurious to society than those committed by men. For every 100 female criminals of all ages there are 170 males; that these male offenders are at war against society, and far more dangerous to public safety. It is also shown that even in the line of offenses to which women are most addicted they are far outnumbered by the men; and this result is attained, too, in spite of the fact that society is less lenient to women than to men; it demands a higher morality of that sex, and is more ready to punish them for transgressions than it is to punish their brothers.

WITHOUT THE BENEFIT OF CLERGY.

It is not long ago that the Chicago *Times* experienced religion, and became a public advocate of the doctrines of Christianity. Like most young converts, it was a very active worker, was rather loud in its professions of faith—in fact, vaunted itself, like the Pharisee, upon its good works. The *Northwestern Christian Advocate* took the young convert to its bosom, and the curiously-assorted pair indulged in a pious embrace, which was very touching to witness. The *Sunday Times* defended the *Advocate* against the attacks of the worldly press, and the *Advocate* winked owlishly when skeptics doubted the sincerity of the *Times'* conversion. The new laborer in the vineyard, under the protection of the *Advocate*, became a zealous propagandist. It first took the Young Men's Christian Association in charge, and then it gathered all the churches and their flocks under its wings. It was so thoroughly devoted to the future interests of mankind that it followed the Scriptural injunction, and put no money in its purse. It put behind itself such hindrances to virtue as advertisements and other sources of profit which worldly newspapers seek after, and it devoted itself to the care of the churches and the advancement of the cause of religion. It spurred up the pious to a more advanced standard of piety, and it abused the impious, and loudly called upon them to turn from the error of their ways. In fact, so loudly did it call, that it quite overwhelmed its co-worker, the *Advocate*, and left it nothing to do. Such zeal and ardor in the cause have not been seen since the days of Huss. For a time all went swimmingly, and the curiously-matched twain enjoyed the monopoly of religious labor, and usurped all the virtue there was in the community there was worth having. Nothing could pass muster which was not up to their high plane of exemplary conduct.

At last, however, trouble began to arise, and the loud professions of the *Sunday Times* began to be suspected by some. It was eating too many strawberries in the festivals. It got too many neckties at the sociables. It was mingling with the sewing societies and the Dorcas societies too freely. It persisted in making all the prayers and preaching all the sermons. How one small paper could contain all this religion became as difficult a conundrum to solve as how the one small head of Goldsmith's schoolmaster could carry all he knew. Still the *Advocate* embraced its long-lost brother and protested his guilelessness, and commended his zeal and purity to other carnally-minded newspapers. Thus assured of the protection of the *Advocate*, it turned village-gossip. It drove its scavenger-cart through the highways and byways, collecting all the scandalous stories it could find concerning the members of the churches. It had picked up odds and ends in the sewing societies. Men and women are always prone to tell tales concerning each other, without much regard to their truth, provided they can worry their neighbors. It takes very little material to build up a pyramid of scandal. Having gathered together its material, therefore, it erected its booth in the market-place, and commenced pouring out its decoctions upon the heads of the community, Sunday after Sunday. It has had its weekly sport, the community not seeming to care much for it, until at last it ran over a stump. It emptied its vials of wrath upon the muscular Christian who ministers to Trinity Church, and when, on the same day, this clergyman found the *Sunday Times* in his church, note-book in hand, occupying the front pew by virtue of its remarkable piety, looking upon the men and women it had defamed that morning as if pitying their depravity, and preparing to appropriate the droppings of the sanctuary, the minister put himself on a level with his congregation, made their cause his own, and requested the *Sunday Times* to leave, whereupon, the *Sunday Times* showing some reluctance, it was led out by the ear. Where, oh where, in that supreme moment of mortification, was its friend, the *Advocate?* As it had shared in the religious vauntings of the *Sunday Times*, why was it not there to share also in its persecutions? Why did it allow it to venture into a danger like this, alone and unfriended? Call you this backing your friends?

The inference from the Rev. Mr. Sullivan's action is, that to have a *Times* note-book in one's hand is *prima facie* evidence of disreputable character, warranting instant exclusion from church. It is to be hoped that the next time one of its attaches goes to a place of worship the *Advocate* man will be on hand to protect him.

The charges of corruption against the Hon. Ezra Cornell, in which it is alleged that he endeavored to sell out for his own benefit the land-grant of a million acres made to the State of New York for the establishing of Agricultural Colleges, has induced the Rochester *Union and Advertiser* to take the ground that the diversion of this land-grant from the purposes for which Congress appropriated it was the original wrong. Congress made the grant of this land to New York among the other States for the endowment and maintenance of at least one college "to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts," and "to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life." New York's share of the land-grant, being 990,000 acres, was turned over to the Cornell University, on condition that Ezra Cornell should endow the institution with $500,000,—a condition which has since been fulfilled. Ezra Cornell and Andrew D. White, now President of the Cornell University, were at the time members of the New York Senate, and exerted themselves to secure this disposal of the College Land Scrip. The Legislature of New York was then Republican, and the land-grant was turned over in bulk to this one institution. The *Union and Advertiser* maintains that it was a misuse of the land according to the terms of the Congressional grant; that it was the evident intention that several colleges should be established, and that there is now not one college in the State, not even Cornell College, that supplies the educational facilities which Congress intended to give. The charge which Mr. McGuire made against Mr. Cornell in the New York Assembly was, that Cornell endeavored to dispose of 100,000 acres of this land, worth $60 per acre, to a land company of which he was the principal stockholder, at $5 per acre. It was further charged that Mr. Cornell subsequently made a transfer of the land at $4.50 per acre in a manner in which he was suspected of having a personal interest. The New York Legislature has authorized Gov. Dix to appoint Commissioners who are to investigate the whole matter.

A few days ago, Gen. Weitzel, Col. Comstock, and the officers in charge of the lake survey, accompanied by Gov. Bagley, of Michigan, Senator Chandler, and Mr. James F. Joy, the railway magnate, took a steamer from Detroit, and proceeded up the river on the first survey with reference to the building of a bridge across the St. Clair, or Detroit, River. The question to decide is whether a bridge can be thrown over the river at any point, and in such manner that it will not interfere with the demands of the lake commerce. If this can be done, there is no doubt that the bridge would be a great saving, and of important benefit to the railway business centering at Detroit and thereabouts. The manner of transporting the cars at present is to move them across the channels in huge steam ferry-boats. The process is slow, and involves considerable expense. On this account it may be expected that a great pressure will be made to secure from the United States Engineers a report favorable to the erection of a bridge, and it may be that such a report should be made. It will not be well, however, to obstruct the use of the natural highways of commerce, for the reason that, if no present means is known for overcoming the obstacles which the railways meet without interfering with river and lake commerce, some means will be invented in the future, and it would be wise to await such a time.

It is cited in illustration of Senator Morton's dictum, that "Ours is the best Civil Service on the planet," that the Postmaster at Bamberg, Barnwell County, S. C., cannot read writing. This deficiency has been mildly criticised by some of the residents of Bamberg, who have been subjected to the annoyance, natural to such a condition of things, of having their mail missent. The Bamberg Postmaster, however, is a colored man, and it is possible that the Administration refrains from removing him for fear that such action would be construed as a violation of the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. It is difficult to conceive, however, that the President has been very seriously inconvenienced by the enforcement of the Civil Service rules in selecting the Postmaster at Bamberg.

The Portland (Me.) *Argus* charges the United States Marshal of that State with compelling physicians and others who have given away or sold liquor in cases of sickness to pay him money to avoid a criminal prosecution. It furnishes the proofs in the case, and charges that informers have been traveling through the State, pretending to be sick, and, after having got liquor on this pretext, have used the United States officials as instruments to carry out their blackmailing operations. The *Argus* calls the attention of the United States District Attorney and Commissioner to the proceedings of the Marshal, and demands that this blackmailing of gentlemen who happened to have liquor and furnished it, as they supposed to relieve suffering, shall cease.

The enforcement of the Massachusetts Beer law is causing widespread dissatisfaction in that State. The bottlers of ale, porter, and lager beer, after having stopped supplying their customers for several days, in obedience to the orders of the State Constabulary, discovered that the law had not been enforced in the case of other wholesale dealers, and determined to resume business until all were treated alike. The heavy brewers are looking about for eligible places of business in other States. The farmers who have lost food for their stock are clamoring against the law. So general is the dissatisfaction that there is little doubt the complexion of the next Legislature may turn upon this question, when Gambrinus may possess his rights again.

There is bad news for champagne-drinkers from France. The English papers publish a letter, dated April 26, from the heaviest champagne house at Epernay, which says: "Since Thursday night, the weather having become excessively cold, wind north, and occasionally showery, with hail and snow, our vines have suffered greatly. Since then we find every morning that the cold is more bitter and ice thicker; in the meantime more harm is done to our future vintage. To-day the weather is colder than ever, and has turned out for us a complete disaster; our vines are badly frozen, and no prospect of a milder temperature cheers up our desolation. We have the very same accounts from the other wine districts, and the brandy country has also very much suffered. We are at a loss to know how we shall be able to get wines, and to satisfy all our customers." Fortunately, the weather has been reasonably propitious in New Jersey, so that the usual champagne vintage from that State will be as large as ever.

A balance-sheet of the revenues and expenditures of the Church of England, which is official by virtue of the approval of the Archbishop of Canterbury, has recently been issued, and gives some interesting facts relative to the financial operations of this great religious establishment. The most reliable statistics show that the membership of the Church is about 12,000,000. The average annual receipts are over $50,000,000, which are derived from the following sources: Endowments, $21,000,000; State aid, $2,500,000; parochial collections, $16,000,000; and miscellaneous contributions and receipts, $10,500,000. This fund is expended as follows: Maintenance of the clergy, $20,500,000; education of the poor, $15,000,000; church institutions, foreign missions, church building, &c., $14,500,000. Under the head of clerical maintenance, the 2 Archbishops, 26 Bishops, and 70 Archdeacons receive $692,780. There are 30 deans, 127 canons, 120 minor canons, 660 singers, and others, who cost $1,080,025. In addition to these, there are 13,041 rectors and vicars, and 5,706 curates, whose services amount to $15,730,255, or an average salary of about $840 apiece.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, the organ of the American manufacturers, publishes the following paragraphs illustrative of the way in which protection is providing a "home market" of consumers of Western beef, pork, and breadstuffs:

> A Yankee shoe factory, which does all the work by machinery and turns out a finished shoe in seven minutes, is to be exhibited at the Vienna Exhibition by H. H. Bigelow, of Worcester.
>
> Several of the Paterson (N. J.) silk factories are not running to their full capacity, and a large number of hands are out of employment, owing to the extreme dullness of the trade.

These offer a promising market. When shoes are made exclusively by machinery, and the silk factories are closed, what becomes of the "home market" which is to consume all our surplus breadstuffs?

Dr. C. H. F. Peters, of Litchfield Observatory, New York, who has studied the face of the sun closely, and almost daily for a quarter of a century past, writes that he does not see any reason to believe in the existence of the planet "Vulcan," for which Mr. Kirkwood, of Bloomington, Ind., claims to have found the proof.

NOTES AND OPINION.

If, as Mr. Burchard says, "It has heretofore never been considered disreputable for the [salary] increase to apply to the Congress passing the law," where, will Mr. Burchard tell us, shall the increase stop? It did not stop at $5,000, but, at a net annual cost of $1,200,000, was leveled up to $7,500, and a good many wanted to level it up to $10,000 at once. Because $5,000 was permitted, shall, therefore, $7,500 be? and, if it be, may not $10,000 be grabbed? The fact is, this thing is not going to stop at $7,500,—not very long. It will be fixed, presently, by a power that unmakes Congressmen, and Uncle Sam's Collecting Agent will be abroad in the land.

—The Pittsburgh *Gazette* (Administration) calls out to Republicans everywhere that they "warn local leaders, clearly and emphatically, that any attempt at this time to disregard the better sentiment of the party will be attended with disaster."

—Edwards Pierrepont subscribed to the $105,000 Grant purse, and ostentatiously gave $20,000 to get votes for Grant's re-election in 1872. Reward: the Russian Mission.

—It appears that the venerable Kent, for whom Maine "went" in 1840, is brought out now, for Governor, in the Hamlin interest, and that the Blaine interest will support Nelson Dingley, Jr., of Lewiston, for the Republican nomination, June 19. Blaine has a good record on the salary grab, and Hamlin—well, Hamlin is constrained by his nature, or the force of circumstances, always to have a candidate of his own for every vacant office. Mr. Blaine's newspaper, the Augusta *Journal*, plainly tells Mr. Hamlin and others that—

> There is a deep feeling running through the Republican party, occasioned by recent events, that honesty, clean hands, and manly character must be insisted upon as requisites in candidates for important places. This feeling is thrilling every Republican pulse in the State. It is strong in the country and city. It will not be trifled with.

So! blows it that way, too, in Maine?

—Dunnell, of Minnesota, says proudly: "I never did vote to increase my compensation as a legislator, and never will;" but, with the increase in his pocket, and two years to serve in Congress, he also says, defiantly:

> I shall do no act touching this salary matter that can be deemed as an endorsement by me of the cry that the last Congress was only a band of robbers.

Of course, therefore, Mr. Dunnell will not vote to repeal the salary act.

—The Pittsburgh (Pa.) *Commercial*, owned by the State Treasury syndicate of Mackey, Errett, *et al.*, uses this language in a prominent way:

> There is only one place where the money grabbed by the back-pay swindle will stick, and that is in the pockets of the grabbers. Their efforts to give it away are unsuccessful.

—Congressman Randall (with extra pay) gets pretty severely cuffed by Pennsylvania Democratic editors, although he is the executive head of the party in that State. The Pottsville *Standard* says, with special and direct reference to Randall:

> We insist that when by fortuitous event an unworthy candidate gets prominence in a party, every honest voter and good man in that party owes it to himself and his party organization to bury him beyond political resurrection beneath a pile of indignant ballots.

—The $4,700 "back pay" which Robert B. Roosevelt, ex-M. C., devoted to the Board of Education in New York City, has been declined, the Board saying:

> WHEREAS, In the estimate of degrees of merit in that system of popular education which is the foundation of our republican form of government, the highest place should be assigned to moral consideration, unimpeachable integrity, and honesty; therefore, be it
>
> *Resolved*, That this Board . . . . most respectfully decline to accept the sum thus offered, on account of its origin as defined by the donor, believing that by this concurrent testimony they and he will best promote those high ends in the education of the young which are of paramount importance above all prizes of silver and gold.

—Harry White, a Pennsylvania politician, appreciating that the people are sensitive on the pay question, declines all pay as a member of the Constitutional Convention, because he has drawn pay during the same period as a State Senator.

—The Connecticut Legislature has appointed a committee to hear all persons who may have anything to say on the subject of a State Constitutional Convention.

—John A. Bingham's organ, the Steubenville *Herald*, discovers that Danford, who beat Bingham, last year, has rewarded the man who sold out Mr. Bingham by appointing that man's son to West Point; and the *Herald* says the competitive examination was a put-up job. All of which goes to show that, in the opinion of Mr. Bingham's organ, Mr. Danford, though a new member, is already well supplied with Congressional qualifications.

—California elects, in September, a Legislature, and the money-power is being exerted to keep up the regular show of a party fight, while the independent press urges the people to ignore the party-machines altogether, and remember only the great issue of The People vs. The Corporations. The Sacramento *Union* says what is wanted is the equitable taxation of railway property and maximum rates of charges for passengers or freight. The candidates for United States Senator are Republicans, viz.: George C. Gorham, monopoly; Gov. Newton Booth, anti-monopoly. Gorham also represents the party-machine interest, and Booth goes in for smashing the machine.

—The Quincy *Whig* (Administration) figures it down to a nicety, that, "of the Democratic Congressmen voting on the 'salary grab,' more than three-fifths were in favor of the measure and less than two-fifths opposed; while of the Republicans seven-sixteenths supported the bill and nine-sixteenths opposed." Now, what do the people care about these fifths and sixteenths? They intend to personally punish those who took the money; and they will do it in a manner to be remembered. The Alton *Telegraph* (Administration) says:

> This is a subject on which both leading parties of the country are agreed. No candidate should receive a nomination from either the Republican or Democratic party until he has pledged himself to a repeal of this increased salary law. Plenty of good men can be found willing to serve the people in Congress for the pay heretofore allowed.

—It is a lamentable, but nevertheless an undeniable, fact, that the great danger which threatens the youth of this country is the example of its public men. Their acts and their influence are a public scandal and a public curse. And whether this state of things is directly chargeable to a political party or not, it is certain that its growth has been coincident with the accession to and maintenance in power of the party of Credit Mobilier, Back Pay, etc.—*Rochester (N. Y.) Union.*

—The inordinate greed for wealth, the growing appetite for a splendid Government, the unrepublican increase of salaries, the vicious inflation of our currency, the filthy sewers built in our political system by selfish and greedy leaders, who with words of patriotism upon their lips are robbing the people and undermining the very foundations of our governmental system, have all tended not only to debauch our public men, but to spread impurity among the people themselves.—*Pittsburgh (Pa.) Post.*

—Even the President, upon whom a confiding country had twice bestowed the highest office in its power to confer, has conclusively shown by his direct act that he loves money better than he loves honor or principle; and, for one, we no longer regard it as our duty to defend him or the party that for party's sake seeks to do so.—*Monroe (Wis.) Republican.*

—There can no longer be any question as to what people generally think about the salary theft. The popular verdict is unanimous.—*New York Tribune.*

—The salary stealers of both parties are marked men; and unless they repent the mark will prove that of Cain.—*Portland (Me.) Argus.*

—Mr. Samuel Shellabarger is selected as the chief adviser of the President in inaugurating civil service reform. Mr. Samuel Shellabarger is a thief. We speak cautiously and advisedly. He has laid hands on money to which he had no better claim than the highwayman has who overcomes his victim with brute force.—*Utica (N. Y.) Observer.*

—It is a national disgrace to have the United States troops used to sustain a State Government which a committee of the United States Senate has declared to be utterly unauthorized and fraudulent.—*The Nation.*

—An Eastern paper regrets that the President hasn't a son just graduated from a law school, for then he could appoint a Chief Justice from the family. This is a dangerous suggestion. A son may be detailed to be graduated within sixty days.—*Rochester Union.*

—We sincerely hope yet to see the differences between the railroads and their patrons satisfactorily disposed of without resort to the courts, or acts of violence, feeling quite sure that the welfare of the entire country depends in a great measure upon the speedy adjustment of these disputes.—*Galesburg (Ill.) Register.*

—At this time, when the whole country is seemingly aroused on the question of railroad extortion, it would be supposed that these corporations would "go slow," at least. Instead of this, they seem to be so confident of their power that they are daily making arrangements to further fleece the producer, and enrich themselves at the people's expense. This confidence in their power, and in the corruptibility of politicians, is, probably, in a great measure, founded on their past success, and they are evidently satisfied that one-horse politicians will rule the farmers' movement to its failure. They evidently laugh at the matter, and, like the man who desired Noah to take him in "out of the wet," don't believe there is to be much of a shower.—*Darlington (Wis.) Democrat.*

—An Administration organ hastens to claim what political advantage there may be gained from the agitation of the question of cheap transportation, by asserting that the "Republican party initiated the movement last year." Well, suppose it did, what does that amount to? The same party initiated Civil Service Reform, and most beautiful work it has made of it, too.—*New York Tribune.*

—Give a scoundrel rope enough, and we all know what happens. Judge Durell, in undertaking to rush the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Railroad into bankruptcy for a paltry debt of $250, has inadvertently stirred up a Tartar. That road happens to appertain to one Henry S. McComb, and Mr. McComb isn't an eligible party for a drunken United States magistrate of Durell's size to stumble against. The New Orleans *Herald* mentions that "the Colonel" has retained Jerry Black and Hon. B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts, and has stripped for a fight.—*Springfield Republican.*

—Ben Butler's Congressional colleagues, of whom he so cunningly made cat's-paws to draw the back-pay chestnuts from the Treasury, coming home with burned fingers, are making very earnest efforts to find respectable receivers of stolen goods to put their ill-gotten greenbacks where they will do the most good.—*Hartford (Conn.) Post (Gov. Jewell).*

—Parties must be reorganized. Neither can stand, as a whole, upon any principle, not even that of common honesty in legislation, while we believe that the number is increasing of those who, if left to their own convictions, would soon unite upon a platform that would embrace the best principles of both parties and discard the bad practices of both. But the partisan managers are fighting stoutly against the introduction of principle in politics, as fatal to their ambitious plans.—*New York Evening Post.*

—A single conspicuous, decisive act of political virtue that could fairly be credited to the Democracy would turn to obvious foolishness all the shallow talk in which our liberal friends are so fond of indulging. On the other hand, without some such demonstration of superior political morality, a name and organization devised by the angels of heaven could not give success and prestige to any party.—*Buffalo Courier (Democrat).*

NEWSPAPER-BOXES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Would it not be well for Uncle Sam to provide a score or more of large newspaper boxes in this city, similar to those used in Boston, for the reception of prepaid newspapers, circulars, and books? With the present mailing facilities, persons are compelled to carry their newspaper-packages long distances to the branch or distributing office, or else deposit them on the narrow shelf of a letter-box, where they may be easily stolen, blown away, soaked with rain, soiled, or destroyed. It is about time that this indifference to the newspaper-department of the mail were remedied, and I can think of no more convenient and economical a remedy than a number of rain-proof boxes placed at important points throughout the city. M. C.

CHICAGO, May 17, 1873.

The Coe Forgeries.

BOSTON, May 19.—Proceedings have been instituted in the United States Bankruptcy Court by Warren & Co., the largest sufferers by the forgeries of James A. Coe, against the estate of that individual. On Saturday a provisional warrant was issued for the attachment of property, real and personal, of Coe. The warrant was served by United States Marshal Usher, who recovered a tin trunk in which Coe kept his securities, and which he removed from the Union Safety Deposit vaults on the day that his frauds were discovered. The box was found in possession of Sohier & Welch, attorneys for Elijah Smith, an intimate friend of Coe's, who asserts that he took charge of the box at the request of the owner. The nominal value of the contents of the box is estimated to be between $120,000 and $130,000. Coe delivered up the key to a trunk, also the key to his box in the safety deposit vaults. Upon opening the package in the vaults it was found to contain seventeen $1,000 gold-bearing bonds of the Lake Shore, Louisville & Southwestern Railroad. The nominal value of the bonds and certificates thus far recovered is nearly $150,000. The creditors will meet and elect an Assignee, and on Saturday next the case will come formally before the Court.

THE COUNCIL.

Various Propositions to Amend the 11 O'Clock Ordinance.

Petitions from Saloon-Keepers to Extend the Time from 11 to 12.

Resolutions Favoring the Use of Oil in Streets Not Lighted by Gas.

The Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Ordinance Defeated, Reconsidered, and Recommitted.

Another Scheme for the Selection of a City-Hall Plan.

A regular meeting of the Council was held yesterday evening, Ald. Dixon in the chair. Present, Ald. Bowen, Richardson, Dixon, Warren, McGenniss, Coey, McAvoy, Sidwell, Stone, Pickering, Tracey, Schmitz, Cullerton, McClowry, Clowry, Bailey, Powell, O'Brien, Clark, Sweet, Kehoe, Heath, Miner, Cleveland, Quirk, McGrath, Eckhardt, Mahr, Lengacher, Schaffner, Carney, Cannon, Ogden, Brandt, Woodman, Corcoran.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented and referred for water-pipe on Hubbard street, between Oakley and Western avenues; for opening Hinsdale street; for water-main on Coolidge street; for a sewer on Division street, from Milwaukee avenue to Lincoln street; for a sidewalk on Robey street, between Peterson street and Armitage road; from Letz & Sons, for payment for work done on the old Court-House; for a sidewalk on the west side of Oakley street, near Fourth, and on Edgar, Commercial, and Dixon streets; for the improvement of Stewart avenue, from Twelfth to Meagher streets.

ORDERS.

The Board of Public Works was ordered to take all necessary steps to widen and improve West Twenty-second street, from the river to Ashland avenue; to compel the Northwestern Road to place a flagman at Market street; to cause all dead trees in the burnt district which are dangerous to pedestrians to be cut down and removed; to build a sidewalk on the north side of Indiana street, between Desplaines and Jefferson.

The Board of Police Commissioners was ordered to station a policeman at the crossings of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Chicago & Northwestern Roads at the intersection of Blue Island avenue and Sixteenth street.

LIGHTING THE STREETS.

Ald. Eckhardt offered the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The lighting of the city with gas costs at present about $400,000 a year; and

WHEREAS, A large portion of this amount is collected from the poorer class of our citizens, who enjoy no benefit therefrom; and

WHEREAS, The city authorities have no power to compel the present gas companies to lay gas-mains in any of the streets of the city; therefore,

Resolved, That the Board of Public Works be instructed to report some feasible plan for lighting the streets in the settled parts of this city with oil, and estimates for the probable cost.

SEWERAGE.

Ald. Cullerton offered the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, A great necessity exists for the extension of sewerage; and

WHEREAS, Under the present system of raising money for sewerage purposes, it will be impossible to construct sewers in proportion to the growth of the city.

Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel inform the Council whether or not, under the provisions of the act passed by the Legislature, at its past session, entitled "An act in regard to the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes by incorporated cities in this State," this Council has the right to levy a tax greater than one mill on the dollar for sewerage purposes.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Ald. Corcoran was granted leave of absence to go to Italy.

The Board of Education was requested to close the schools on Decoration Day.

THE ELEVEN O'CLOCK ORDINANCE.

Ald. Cullerton offered the following ordinance, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee:

That any person who shall keep open any saloon, bar-room, or tippling-house during the night time, after 12 o'clock p. m., shall be subject to a fine of not less than $20 and not more than $100 for each offense.

The Alderman who offered it said he was glad he was in Chapin & Gore's the other evening when an arrest had been made, since it had given him an opportunity of seeing the workings of the 11 o'clock ordinance. It had been gotten up to close the break o' day houses; at least those were the reasons alleged. Now, from his own experience, he would say, having walked down State street to Archer avenue, that he had found fourteen of such houses open with a little white muslin around the bar, and a sign of "No liquor sold." He went in to test the matter, and asked for a drink. The man said some policemen were opposite, but he guessed he could manage it. He went behind the bar, put some whisky in a couple of tumblers, and put them into a cigar-box, and brought them into the back room. He said he had to do it, for all the others did the same thing. The ordinance just submitted covered the whole ground, since it compelled them to close their houses at 12.

Ald. Woodman presented a petition of saloon-keepers, praying the change of the hour from 11 to 12, and also the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The ordinance ordering the closing of all saloons for the sale of liquor at 11 o'clock seems to meet with opposition by nearly all the best-kept saloons in the city, as an hour too early for the closing of their places of business; and

WHEREAS, The proprietors of all the better class of drinking places are willing to close at 12 o'clock; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Council that the hour for closing should be changed from 11 to 12 o'clock, and that the ordinance should be amended so as to read 12 o'clock, instead of 11.

He moved the question on the passage of the resolution, to test the sense of the Council. He thought 11 o'clock too early.

Ald. Schaffner favored a reference to the Judiciary Committee. He had favored the 11 o'clock ordinance to shut up the break o' day houses. The police seemed to be discriminating against the hotels and the decent saloons, while it had been understood they were not to be interfered with.

The matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Ald. McGrath offered an ordinance relative to liquor licenses, changing the present law in two respects, by providing that saloons shall be closed from 12 o'clock Saturday night to 1 o'clock Sunday, and that no license shall be granted except to persons who can furnish sufficient evidence of good behavior.

It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The Board of Public Works submitted ordinances for paving Fifth avenue from Van Buren street; for widening the north and south alley from Blackhawk north; for extending Larrabee street from Chicago avenue to Erie street; for opening the alley from Twenty-third to Twenty-fourth streets, between Indiana and Prairie avenues; for opening the alley from Twenty-second to Twenty-third streets, between Michigan and Indiana avenues.

They were all passed except the one for paving Fifth avenue, which was referred.

THE MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL.

The ordinance giving to this Road the right of way across certain streets was taken up and defeated, yeas, 11; nays, 24, as follows:

Yeas—Dixon, McGenniss, McAvoy, Cullerton, Bailey, Powell, O'Brien, Heath, Miner, Lengacher, and Woodman—11.

Nays—Bowen, Richardson, Warren, Coey, Sidwell, Stone, Pickering, Tracey, Schmitz, McClowry, Clowry, Clark, Sweet, Kehoe, Cleveland, Quirk, Eckhardt, Mahr, Schaffner, Carney, Cannon, Ogden, Brandt, and Corcoran.—24.

Ald. Cullerton moved a reconsideration.

The motion was agreed to—yeas, 27; nays, 9.

Ald. McGrath moved to postpone for two weeks. The railroad company was willing. It was arbitrating Ald. Kehoe's claims, which it agreed were just, and did not want the ordinance passed.

Ald. Schaffner wanted the whole thing recommitted, to consider the interests of the people living near the West Side parks. It ran near Humboldt Park, and should be required to make some provision for the accommodation of people wishing to go there. The Company had been requested to build a depot there, but refused.

Ald. Richardson moved to postpone the subject till December, since the road, having agreed to pool its earnings with the Northwestern, deserved no favors, and was not a competing road.

Ald. McGrath did not see that the reason given amounted to anything, for the road was already in the city.

Ald. McAvoy also opposed indefinite postponement.

Ald. Powell favored the motion, since there was at present no legislation compelling roads to pay land-owners for land damages other than taking the land. Where a track was laid in a street the owner of the abutting property could not recover.

Ald. McGrath admitted that the provisions in the railroad ordinances providing for such damages were worthless. The Milwaukee & St. Paul Road damaged no one in that way in that part of the city covered by the ordinance.

Ald. Richardson insisted that the St. Paul Road would be an injury to the city, and would divert freight to Milwaukee.

Ald. Schaffner again urged the advisability of using the opportunity to force the road to make Humboldt Park accessible.

Ald. Richardson withdrew his motion.

Ald. McGenniss thought it new for the Council to dictate to a road where its depot should be.

The motion to recommit to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, West Division, prevailed,—yeas, 25; nays, 11.

The ordinance for the prevention of cruelty to animals was taken up.

The amendment to prevent overloading street-cars, which the Committee on the Judiciary recommended be not adopted, first came up, but was not acted upon.

Ald. McAvoy moved to strike out that part prohibiting all persons under 14 from working, or being present, in any slaughter-house.

Ald. McGrath favored the amendment, not seeing where the city got any power to regulate the way in which parents should employ their children.

The whole subject was filed.

THE COURT-HOUSE PLANS.

Ald. McGrath offered the following, which was read and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings:

WHEREAS, There being no doubt that the Committee on Public Buildings has proved itself to be utterly unable of judging as to the merits or demerits of the plans submitted for the new Court-House and City Hall about to be erected; and,

WHEREAS, The tax-payers who hear all sorts of rumors upon every street corner, about rings, &c., being formed in favor of certain plans, regardless of merit, have come to the conclusion that justice will not be done either to them or to the architects who have labored three or four months, in arduous study, and expended large sums of money, believing that merit would be duly appreciated and rewarded; and

WHEREAS, Believing that all such accusations of corruption by said Committee are false; but that they have unintentionally erred in their judgment in the selection of inferior plans, and rejection of some of the best, was due to the want of knowledge of architecture and experience in the construction of public buildings; therefore, to obviate the repetition of such error, which is sure to be committed again, if left in the hands of any except experts, be it

Resolved, That His Honor the Mayor be, and he hereby is, authorized to engage three architects, one from New York City, one from Philadelphia, and one from Baltimore, to come to this city to select the three best plans out of the whole number submitted, and shall classify them "A," "B," and "C," the one marked "A" to be considered the best, and to be entitled to the first prize, "B" the second, and "C" the third prize; and be it further

Resolved, That said architects, before leaving their respective cities, will affirm upon oath that they know none of the plans or authors of plans submitted, and that they have no interest directly or indirectly in any of them, and that they will not listen to any person or persons of anything relating to said plans, until they have thoroughly examined them, and given their final decision in writing, which decision is to be accepted as final, provided it be signed by at least two of such architects.

The Council adjourned.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Firemen's Benevolent Association met last evening, and re-elected the old officers.

During the year ending May 1, 373 children had been picked up on the streets and brought to the Armory Police Station.

There will be a meeting of the Decoration Committee at the Gardner House at 8 o'clock this evening. Every member is requested to be present.

The second promenade concert of the Social Benevolent Club will be given this evening at Central Hall, corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street.

The members of the General Committee having charge of the banquet on Queen Victoria's birthday are requested to meet this evening at Charles Kerns', Monroe street, near LaSalle, to perfect arrangements.

The case of John Keefe, who was the principal in the stabbing affray on Wright street, on Sunday evening, was continued by Justice Scully, yesterday morning, until next Saturday, in bail of $4,000.

Mrs. L. A. Conklin, of No. 594 Wabash avenue, wishes it to be understood that she does not owe $300 rent, as stated to a TRIBUNE reporter by one Peter Martin, and that she can show receipts for rent up to the 1st inst.

The boot and shoe store of Patrick Minogue, No. 95 North Wells street, was entered by thieves, on Sunday night, through a side window. About $2,000 worth of stock was taken.

Ellen Larsen, who stabbed her husband on Carroll street, Saturday night, was before Justice Scully yesterday morning. The case was continued until the 28th, in $10,000 bail. Larsen revived on Saturday night, and is now believed to be out of danger.

On Sunday afternoon the residence of Mark Anthony, No. 719 South Jefferson street, was entered by burglars. The family were absent at the time, and every room in the house was searched. The thieves secured $60 in currency and about $100 worth of silver-ware and clothing.

During the absence of Mayor Medill, in Canton, O., his office is undergoing a much-needed cleansing process. The hundred various visitors who called there yesterday were saluted with a coatful of calcimining, and were directed to the City Treasurer's office, whither Mr. White has moved his desk.

Mrs. Russell, residing in the rear of No. 138 North Desplaines street, died very suddenly yesterday morning. She was taken sick soon after arising, and, seeming to anticipate death, sent for Dr. McCoullargh, but died before he arrived. She was 54 years of age, and had lived in a somewhat impoverished condition for some time. Her husband is employed on a propeller.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says: "The libelous and licentious character of the Chicago *Times* is a scandal to journalism, and, if the laws of Illinois were effectual, it would be forthwith suppressed on the score of indecency." This just estimate was brought out by the telegraphic announcement of the expulsion of one of the *Times'* ungodly employes from Trinity Episcopal Church, on Sunday last.

A meeting of the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the West Division was held yesterday afternoon, Alderman Cullerton in the Chair. There were also present Aldermen Moore, Heath, Kehoe, and Eckhardt. The object of the meeting was to consider the petition of property-owners for the extension of Milwaukee avenue. The matter was discussed informally, and postponed for two weeks.

Bids were received yesterday for trenching and back-filling for water-pipes to be laid on Ambrose, between Wood and Robey streets. This pipe must be laid in rock. James Kincade bids $1.93 per lineal foot, and Charles Gladding bids $4 a lineal foot. The ordinary cost of laying this pipe during the year is 10¼ cents a lineal foot. On this street the rock crops out to the surface and must be blasted. This shows the economy of clay foundation.

James J. Gore, of Chapin & Gore, with his six bartenders, were brought before Justice Banyon, yesterday afternoon, for the several offenses they committed on Saturday night, in violating the 11 o'clock law. Gore was fined $30 and costs. With regard to his servants, the august Justice was not ready to pass judgment, and took their cases under advisement until next Wednesday. D. Rettick and James M. Barton, arraigned for a similar offense, got off on the plea of irregular timepieces. Ferd Smith, of the Central Billiard Hall, escaped by showing that no liquor was sold from his bar after 11 o'clock.

A daring robbery was committed on yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, at the house of William Siebert, No. 614 Centre avenue. Two men entered the house, by a rear window, and proceeded at once to the sleeping-room of Mr. Siebert. That gentleman being absent from the city, the room was occupied only by his wife. They aroused her by roughly shaking her, and then, holding a revolver at her head, they demanded that she give up all the money in the house. The terrified woman handed them the keys to a drawer which contained $24. This money was taken, together with a few articles of jewelry, of nominal value. The thieves then departed, apparently satisfied with their night's work. They could not be identified, as they wore masks.

Oakes Ames' Will.

BOSTON, May 19.—The will of Oakes Ames was admitted to probate on Saturday. The witnesses are Moses Dillon, N. G. Ordway, and Philetus Sawyer. The bequests are as follows: To his wife, Eveline O. Ames, $100,000, all the household furniture, horses and carriages, and the use of his dwelling-house during her lifetime; to his daughter, Susan E. French, $2,000 a year during her life; to each grandson now or hereafter to be born, $25,000; to each granddaughter, $20,000; to his son Frank M. Ames, all his interest in the Kinsley Iron and Machine Company, and in the houses, lands, and buildings bought or received from the estate of Lyman Kinsley in Canton; to his sons Oakes A. and Oliver Ames, all his real estate in Canton, Braintree, and West Bridgwater, with all the machinery, tools, and fixtures pertaining to, or that are in any way connected with the shovel business. An income of $50,000 from 7 per cent railroad bonds is to be used for the support of schools in District No. 7 in North Easton. All the remainder is to be divided among his sons Oakes A., Oliver, and Frank M. Ames, and Oakes A. and Oliver Ames, his sons, are appointed his executors.

IRON-MANUFACTURE.

The Production of Rails in the United States.

From the Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association.

The total number of net tons of rails made in the United States in 1872, as reported to the office of the American Iron and Steel Association by the makers, is 941,992, or 841,064 gross tons. This aggregate was produced in the following States, the production of each of which in 1872 is given in comparison with the production in 1871:

	1872.	1871.
Pennsylvania	419,529	335,604
Ohio	121,923	75,782
Illinois	106,916	91,178
New York	82,457	87,022
Wisconsin	37,284	28,774
Massachusetts	29,242	28,864
Maryland	26,472	44,941
Indiana	23,893	12,778
West Virginia	20,100	5,000
Missouri	15,500	8,200
Tennessee	14,620	9,667
Maine	14,058	13,383
Michigan	9,883	14,000
New Jersey	9,185	6,700
Georgia	6,930	7,840
Kentucky	4,000	6,000
Total	941,992	775,733

This aggregate of production includes only such rails as were made for the use of freight and passenger railways, and excludes 15,000 tons of street rails and all mining rails made during the year. More mining rails are made by bar-mills than by rail-mills, and they are generally classified as bar-iron; hence the impossibility of ascertaining exactly the production of this class of rails in any year. Were the fact otherwise, however, we but follow the precedent of this office in excluding from our statistics of rails any estimate of the production of mining rails, as well as the ascertained production of street rails.

By this table it will be observed that in 1872 Pennsylvania made 419,529 tons, or 44½ per cent of the whole. Ohio comes second in the list, taking the place which Illinois held in 1871. Illinois is the third State in the list, and New York the fourth. In the production of steel rails the relative position of these four great iron-producing States is almost the same—Pennsylvania producing 38,463 tons; Ohio, 22,000 tons; Illinois, 15,930 tons; and New York, 17,677 tons. No other States made Bessemer rails in 1872. The largest production of both iron and steel rails by a single mill must be credited to the Cambria Iron Works, at Johnstown, Pa., which made a total of 81,006 net tons. This magnificent result was accomplished during a year in which the larger part of the works was destroyed by fire—a calamity which it is proper to state, however, was almost immediately overcome by the extraordinary energy and resources of the Company.

The following table exhibits the growth of the home production, importation, and consumption of rails in the United States from 1849 to 1872, inclusive, together with the growth of the railway system of the country during the same period:

Years.	Total rails made in the United States. Tons of 2,000 lbs.	Total rails imported. Tons of 2,000 lbs.	Total consumption of iron and steel rails.	Miles of railroad built in United States in each year.
1849	24,318	69,163	93,481	1,369
1850	44,083	159,080	203,163	1,656
1851	50,693	226,350	276,953	1,961
1852	62,478	294,750	357,228	1,926
1853	87,864	358,794	446,658	2,452
1854	108,016	339,439	447,455	1,360
1855	138,674	153,019	291,693	1,654
1856	180,018	186,594	366,612	3,643
1857	161,918	215,166	377,084	2,491
1858	163,712	90,894	254,606	2,460
1859	195,454	83,958	279,412	1,821
1860	205,038	146,610	351,648	1,846
1861	187,818	89,388	277,206	621
1862	213,912	10,186	224,098	864
1863	275,768	20,506	296,274	1,050
1864	335,369	142,457	477,826	738
1865	356,292	63,327	419,619	1,277
1866	430,778	117,878	548,656	1,832
1867	462,108	184,840	646,948	2,227
1868	506,714	300,160	806,874	3,033
1869	583,586	346,500	930,086	4,977
1870	620,000	472,403	1,092,403	6,145
1871	775,733	566,202	1,341,935	7,453
1872	941,992	530,850	1,472,842	6,043

The production of rails in 1871 in the United States was 775,733 net tons; in 1872 it was 941,992 tons. Increase, 166,259 tons, or 21½ per cent. The importation of foreign rails in 1871 was 566,202 net tons; in 1872 it was 530,850 tons. Decrease, 35,352 tons, or 6¼ per cent. The net gain of the American railmaker in 1872 over his foreign rival was, therefore, 201,611 net tons.

Of the total production of 941,992 net tons of rails in 1872, 94,070 tons were Bessemer steel rails. In 1871 there were produced 60,042 net tons of steel and steel-headed rails. Increase, 34,028 tons, or 56¾ per cent. Of the 530,850 net tons of rails imported in 1872, 149,786 tons were steel rails. In 1871 it is estimated that there were imported 83,887 net tons of steel rails. Increase, 65,889 tons, or 78½ per cent.

It will be seen that, while the importation of rails of all kinds was 35,352 net tons less in 1872 than in 1871, the importation of steel rails increased 65,889 tons. The reduction in the importation of all iron rails was, therefore, 101,241 tons.

The total consumption of iron and steel rails in 1871 was 1,341,935 net tons; in 1872 it was 1,472,842 tons. Increase, 130,907 tons. This increased consumption was more than equaled by the increased production of American mills, which was 166,259 tons, as above stated.

The importation in 1872 of old rails for remanufacture is carefully estimated at 170,000 gross tons. The customs regulations do not separate old rails from scrap iron; hence the necessity of estimating the quantity of each imported. The total importation of old scrap iron in 1872 was 248,444 gross tons, valued at $7,617,463, gold, of which Great Britain sent 108,181 tons, valued at $3,203,746. In 1871 Great Britain sent us 139,812 tons, valued at $3,255,349.

During the year ended Dec. 31, 1872, the aggregate value of the imports of iron and steel manufactures thereof, as officially reported to this office by the Hon. Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, was $60,575,514, gold, of which $22,705,025 represents the value of new iron and steel railroad bars—$14,498,012 of iron, and $8,207,013 of steel.

During the ten months ended Oct. 31, 1871, the exports from the United States of American railroad bars and rails was 330 net tons; during the same period of 1872 the export was 746 tons. Increase, 126 per cent. These figures of our export trade are comparatively unimportant, but they show progress in the right direction.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Money was more active at 5@7 per cent, gold, the latter rate before the close of bank hours, after which there was a fall to 5@6.

Sterling was dull at 109@109½ for 60 days, 110@110½ for sight, and 110½@110¾ for Cable transfers.

Gold was steady in the forenoon, but weaker in the afternoon at a range of 117¾@118½, closing at 117¾@117⅞. Loans 5@7 per cent. Clearings $79,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $154,800. Customs receipts, $348,000.

Governments were quiet and firm. The Germans were buyers to-day.

State bons quiet.

Stocks opened strong at an advance of ¼@1 per cent, but the improvement was soon lost, and thereafter the market was alternately steady and weak, but generally dull. The leading feature was Pacific Mail, the transfer books of which, for annual election, closed to-day. The stock was worth 3-16 per day, at one time, for borrowing. The market closed dull, but steady. The chief fluctuations were: Pacific, 47⅜, 47½, 45, 46, 45¾, 46¼, 45⅞; Panama, 112½, 111; Erie, 62, 61¾, 62½, 61¾, 62¼; Western Union, 86⅜, 86½, 85¾, 86; St. Paul, 54½, 55¼, 54⅞; C., C. & I. C., 30¼, 30, 30¾, 30½; Ohios, 42¾, 41¾, 42; New York Central, 100½, 100¼, 100⅜, 100⅞; Lake Shore, 90⅜, 90⅞; Rock Island, 108¼, 108⅜, 108; Union Pacific, 31¼, 30⅞, 30¾, 30½.

Sterling, 109.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	122	Coupons, '67	120¼
5-20s of '62	116¼	Coupons, '68	118¼
Coupons, '64	116¼	New 5s	114¼
Coupons, '65	117½	10-40s	114¼
Coupons, '65 (new)	118¾	Currency 6s	115⅜

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93¼	Virginias, old	50
Tennessees, old	81½	North Carolinas, old	28
Tennessees, new	81½	North Carolinas, new	16
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	100	St Paul pfd	75½
Western Union	86	Wabash	68⅞
Quicksilver	38½	Wabash pfd	83
Adams Express	95½	Fort Wayne	93¼
Wells Fargo	80	Terre Haute	15
American Express	67½	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex	71¼	Chicago & Alton	108
Pacific Mail	45¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	112
New York Central	103¾	Ohio & Mississippi	42
Erie	62½	C., C. & C.	88¾
Erie pfd	71	C., B. & Q.	109
Harlem	129½	Lake Shore	90¾
Harlem pfd	129	Indiana Central	30¾
Michigan Central	104	Illinois Central	115
C. & P.	87	Union Pacific	30¾
Northwestern	76	Union Pacific bonds	86
Northwestern pfd	85½	Central Pacific bonds	102¼
Rock Island	108	Del. Lack. & Western	102¼
N. J. Central	104	Hartford & Erie	2¼
St. Paul	54¾		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 19—12 m.—Breadsuffs unchanged. Flour, 28s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 12s 2d; spring, 11s 4d @12s 4d; white, 12s 3d@12s 4d; club, 12s 6d. Corn, 27s 6d. Pork, 67s 6d. Lard, 40s 6d.

LONDON, May 19—5 p. m.—Consols for money, 93⅝; account, 93¾; 5-20s, '65, 91½; do '67, 93⅛; 10-40s, 88¾; new 5s, 88½; Erie, 48½.

Bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £28,000.

The weather to-day was fair, but unfavorable to the growing crops.

LIVERPOOL, May 19.—Cotton easier and a shade lower; middling uplands, 8⅝d; Orleans, 9⅛d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 5,000.

Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat, 12s 2d. Flour, 28s 6d. Corn, 27s 6d.

Cheese, 69s.

FRANKFORT, May 19.—Five-twenties of 1862, 95⅝f.

PARIS, May 19.—Rentes, 54f 65c.

New York Live-Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 19.—BEEVES—Yesterday and to-day, 347 cars, or 5,415 head, making 9,400 for the week, against 8,250 last week. Among the offerings were all grades of quality from poor to fancy native steers, and from very common to very good Texans. Sellers complained bitterly of the prices they were forced to accept, and the market was generally regarded as a hard one for the selling interest, but the reported sales show no important change since Friday last, or for the week, and not more than a half-dozen carloads remained unsold. Native steers ranged from 10c to 13c, with most of the sales at 11@12c. Texans sold at 9@11c, chiefly 10@10½c. Perhaps $1.00 per head would cover the actual decline in prices. Sales include 13 cars Texans, scant, 6 cwt, 10½@11c; 10 cars, 5¾ cwt, 10½c; 5 cars, 5 cwt, 10c; 4 cars, 5¼ cwt, 9½c; 5 cars, 6¼ cwt, 10½c, and 2 cars very poor, 5 cwt, 9c; 8 cars Illinois steers, 7¼ cwt, 12@12½c; 5 cars, 6¼ cwt, 11⅞@12c; 5 cars, 7¾ cwt, 12c; 5 cars, 7 cwt, 11¾@12¼c; 5 cars, 8¼ cwt, 12½@13½c; 11 cars, 7½ cwt, 12@13c; 4 cars, 6¾ cwt, 11½c; 6 cars, 8¼ cwt, 12½@13½c; 3 cars, 7¾ cwt, 12¾c; 16 cars, 7¼ cwt, 11½@13c; 5 cars, 6½ cwt, 11¼@12c; 2 cars, 5½ cwt, 10c; 10 cars do stillers, 6¾ cwt, 11½@11¾c; 4 cars Missouri cattle, 7¼ cwt, 11½@13c, and 6 cars Ohio stillers, 6½ cwt, 11¼@11¾c.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,100 head, making 18,240 for the week, against 16,750 last week. The market was dull and weak, at 5½@6¾c for sheared sheep, and 7@8½c for unshorn. Sales include 5 cars sheared Ohio sheep, av 88 lbs, at 6½c; 2 cars, av 102 lbs, at 6¾c; 2 cars, av 89 lbs, at 6½c; and 2 cars, av 84 lbs, at 6½c. Spring lambs are dull at 10@14c, with sales of 1 car load of Virginia lambs, av 46 lbs, at 10c.

Calves are plenty and easier. Receipts, 720, making 4,220 for the week, against 4,170 last week; the extreme range being 6¾@9½c.

SWINE—Yesterday and to-day, 96 cars, or 11,630 hogs, making 36,520 for the week, against 44,900 last week. Market weak, at 5½@5¾c for live hogs, and 6¾@7½c for city dressed, a decline of about ⅛c.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The market was quiet in all departments. The commission houses were unusually dull. Domestic cottons remain nominally unchanged in first hands, but the jobbing prices for sheetings and shirtings are irregular, and in buyers' favor. Ticks and denims rule steady, and in short supply of the best makes. Checks and stripes are quiet. Prints rule very dull, and buyers have little confidence in the stability of the market. Ginghams and dress goods are dull. The clothing traders are buying heavy cassimeres at a reduction from last month's prices. Foreign fabrics are very quiet.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, May 19.—Crude petroleum dull and drooping. Sales at $2.25 per brl at Parker's Landing, equal to 6½c per gallon here. Refined dull and drooping, at 15¾c for export.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 19.—COTTON—Weak; middling upland, 19¾c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour a shade firmer; receipts, 8,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.00@6.50; common to good extra, $6.90@7.45; good to choice, $7.50@8.50; white wheat extra, $8.75@10.50; extra Ohio, $7.00@10.50; St. Louis, $7.50@12.50. Rye flour firmer, with fair demand at $4.75@6.10. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat less active, and a shade easier; receipts, 38,000 bu; rejected spring, $1.40; No. 3 spring, $1.53; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.69; No. 1 Chicago, $1.73; No. 2 do, $1.65@1.66; choice white Western, $2.25. Rye scarce and firm; $1.00 bid, $1.03 asked. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn dull and heavy; receipts, 71,000 bu; soft new mixed, 61½@62c; fair to good do, 62½@63½c; yellow, 64@64½c. Oats steady; receipts, 25,000 bu; new mixed Western, 49@52c; white, 56@57½c; black, 49@50½c.

EGGS—Quiet; Western, 15½@16c.

HAY—Quiet and firm.

HOPS—Quiet and nominally unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet, but very firm; Rio, 17½@19½c. Sugar dull and declining; fair to good refining, 7⅝@8⅛c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice quiet.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and weak; crude, 8¾@9c; refined, 19½@19¾c.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 47½@48c.

TOTAL STOCK OF GRAIN IN STORE, May 17—Wheat, 53,000 bu; corn, 303,000 bu; oats, 190,000 bu; rye, 22,000 bu; barley, 25,000 bu; malt, 180,000 bu; peas, 800 bu.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; new mess, $17.75@18.00. Beef quiet and weak; plain mess, $9.00@11.75; extra, $12.00@13.00. Beef hams dull and unchanged. Tierce dull and nominal; cut meats quiet. Middles easier; short ribs, 8½c; long clear, 8¾@9c. Lard dull and lower; steam, 9½c; kettle, 9¾c.

BUTTER—In fair demand and unchanged.

CHEESE—Steady at 12@15½c.

WHISKY—Firm, at 93½@94c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, May 19.—COTTON—Quiet; held firm; good ordinary, 14½@15c; low middling, 17@17½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; medium, $6.50@8.50. Cornmeal firm at $2.75@2.80. Corn dull and drooping at 59@60c. Oats scarce and firm at 48@49c.

HAY—Quiet at $18.00@26.00.

BRAN—Dull at 14½@15c.

PROVISIONS—Bacon quiet and weak; shoulders, 8c; sides, 9¾@10c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, May 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat a shade firmer; No. 3 white Wabash, $1.81; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.86; No. 2 do, $1.68; amber Michigan, $1.76 spot, $1.71 seller July; No. 1 red, $1.80; No. 2 do, $1.76½. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed, 46½c spot; 46¾c seller June; 47½c July; 49c August; white, 52½c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 41c.

FREIGHTS—Dull and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 28,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 59,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 19.—BAGGING—Firm at 13½@15c, according to quality.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady with good demand; No. 1, $8.00; fancy, $9.00.

PROVISIONS—A shade firmer. Mess pork, $17.50. Bacon—shoulders, 7¾c; clear rib, 9½@9¾c; clear, 9¾@10c. Plain hams, 13@13½c; sugar-cured, 14@15c all packed. Bulk meats loose; shoulders, 7c; clear rib, 8⅞c; clear, 9½c. Lard tierces, 9½@9¾c; choice steam, 9c.

WHISKY—Steady at 88c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, May 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; white Canada, $2.05. Corn unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; superfine, $5.00@5.50; extra, $6.00@6.75; Iowa and Wisconsin family, $7.50@7.75. Wheat quiet; red, $1.95@1.97; amber, $2.00@2.05; No. 1 spring, $1.75. Rye, State at 95c. Corn less active and lower; yellow, 64@64½c; mixed Western, 64c. Oats in moderate demand; white, 49@51c; mixed, 46½@48c.

PORK—Dull at $18.50@19.00.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13½c; refined, 19½c.

WHISKY—Firm at 94c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat active; choice white, $2.15; fair to prime, $1.85@2.05; good to prime red, $1.85@2.00; Western red, $1.75@1.90. Corn steady; mixed Western, 64½c. Oats dull; mixed Western, 49@50c; white, 52@53c. Rye, 90c@$1.00.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and heavy. Mess pork, $17.50@17.75. Bulk shoulders, 7½@7¾c; rib sides, 8⅞c; clear rib, 9c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8@8¼; rib sides, 9¾@10c; clear rib, 10@10½c. Lard, 9@9½c for Western. Butter active and firm; good to choice, 26@28c.

WHISKY—Firm and scarce at 94½c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, May 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.42; No. 2, $1.36¼. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2, 41½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 32½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 72c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2, 81c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 7c; to Oswego, 13c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 105,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 304,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, May 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand. Wheat in fair demand; sales 23,000 bu at $1.46 for No. 2 Chicago spring; $1.50 for No. 2 Milwaukee club. Corn steady and in fair demand; sales 16,000 bu No. 2 at 47½c; 30,000 bu sample at 45@46@47c. Oats, No. 2 Western held at 44c.

FREIGHTS—Steady.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $7.75@8.00. Wheat quiet at $1.70@1.73. Corn quiet at 49@50c. Oats steady at 40@49c. Rye, 83c. Barley firm.

OILS—Firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; mess held at $17.00, cash or buyer May. Lard dull and nominal; steam, 8⅝c; kettle, 9c. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders, 6½@6⅝c, with sales at 7½c buyer July; clear rib, 8½@8⅝c; clear, 8¾@8⅞c. Bacon firmer; shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 9½c; clear, 9¾c.

WHISKY—Steady at 87c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; unchanged; choice soft spring, $1.40@1.45; No. 2 red winter, $1.80; No. 3 do at $1.62@1.65. Corn inactive, easier; No. 2 mixed, 38c on track, 39@39½c in elevator; 41½c seller June, 47@47½c sacked. Oats steady; No. 2, 36@37c on track; 37@38c in elevator. Barley nominal. Rye, choice white mixed, sacked, 72c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unchanged. Bulk meats and bacon dull and nominal. Lard dull and unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull at 90c, and closing lower for round lots.

CATTLE—Quiet and unchanged; inferior to common, 2@3½c; good fat beeves, 4@5c.

HOGS—Dull; most sales at $4.75@4.80.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, May 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm. Sales No. 1 red, $1.81; No. 2 held at $1.70. Corn steady at 53@54c. Oats firm; No. 1, 45c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; standard white, 16c; car lots, Ohio State test, 24½@25.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, May 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull, and a shade lower; extra, $1.97; No. 1, $1.91@1.92; amber, $1.77. Corn in fair demand and higher; State, 42½c.

FREIGHTS—Dull and unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; family, $9.00@10.00. Corn in good demand; mixed, 56c; white, 60c. Oats firm at 50c. Bran dull at 75c.

HAY—Dull; prime, $24.00@26.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess, $17.75. Dry salted meats dull at 8c, 9c, and 9¾c. Bacon dull at 8½@9⅞c for clear rib, and clear hams, 14½c. Lard dull; tierce, 9@9⅞c; keg, 10@10½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull; fair to good fair, 8c. Molasses—Nothing doing.

WHISKY—Dull at 91@94c.

MARINE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED..........May 19.

Prop Arabia, Buffalo, 519 brls sugar, 115 bags rice, and sundries.
Schr S. A. Wells, Port Huron, 252 m lumber.
Prop B. F. Wade, Detroit, 899 half-barrels fish.
Schr Nielson, Detroit, 20 m lumber, 6,000 brls salt.
Prop J. Bortschy, Depere, 300 tons pig iron.
Scow Hamlet, Ford River, 165 m lumber.
Schr J. Fisk, Jr., Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Flying Cloud, Big Suamico, 230 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Mertana, Big Suamico, 20 tons pig iron, and sundries.
Barge Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.
Schr Sea Gem, Manitowoc, 8,000 cedar posts.
Schr Felicitous, Manitowoc, 185 m lumber.
Schr Pauline, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Petrel, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Barge City of Grand Haven, Muskegon, 230 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, 115 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr Ida, Muskegon, 180 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Pros Geo Dunbar, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Brig Contest, Muskegon, 160 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr R. Simmons, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr Fashion, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Catchpole, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Scow Chapin, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Scow Flora, Manistee, 80 m lumber.
Prop Nebraska, Buffalo, miscellaneous cargo.
Schr Nassau, Oswego, 547 tons coal.
Schr D. DeWolf, Oswego, 575 tons coal.
Schr C. H. Walker, Erie, 330 tons coal.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, 671 tons coal, 19 dry hides.
Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, 657 brls sugar, 925 pkgs fish.
Schr Schuylkill, Buffalo, 800 tons coal.
Schr A. J. Mowry, Lincoln, 15 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr M. B. Hall, Cheboygan, 240 m lumber.
Schr J. Dresser, Frankfort, 90 m lumber.
Barge Wolverine, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.
Schr Octavia, Milwaukee, 125 m lumber.
Schr N. H. Ferry, White Lake, 85 m lumber, 150 bunches pickets.
Schr R. Howlett, White Lake, 170 m lumber, 600 m shingles.
Schr Mars, Menominee, 85 m lumber, 25 m shingles.
Stmr Winslow, Erie, cargo of sundries.
Schr Beloit, Pentwater, 100 m lumber.
Schr Guide, St. Joseph, 55 m lumber.
Schr Four Brothers, Davis' Pier, 2,200 railroad ties.
Schr Black Hawk, Ludington, 125 m lumber.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, 115 m lumber.
Schr Pride, Muskegon, 65 m lumber.
Barge Comet, Muskegon, 230 m lumber.
Schr M. Z. Merick, Bay City, 2,877 brls salt.
Schr J. W. Brown, Kewaunee, 150 cds bark.
Stmr Saginaw, Sheboygan, 200 m lumber.
Schr A. Beers, Little Bay De Noc, 140 m lumber.
Schr St. Paul, Grand Haven, 175 m lumber.
Scow Banner, O'Connell's Pier, 65 cds tan bark.
Schr R. B. King, Saugatuck, 75 m lumber.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 70 m heading and sundries.
Schr M. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, 11 cds wood.
Schr Lizzie Doak, Benton Harbor, 55 m lumber.
Schr Vermont, White Lake, 80 m lumber.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, 140 m lumber.
Bark Great West, No. 2, Oconto, 248 m lumber.
Schr Levi Grant, Manistee, 200 m lumber.
Schr H. Baldwin, Buffalo, 430 m lumber, 130 m lath.
Prop Dean Richmond, Buffalo, cargo of sundries.
Bark E. Jones, Buffalo, 1,000 tons coal.
Barge E. E. Tyson, Menominee, 375 m lumber.
Bark E. S. Robinson, Menominee, 375 m lumber.
Prop J. H. Owen, Escanaba, 732 tons iron ore.
Schr A. Richards, Oconto, 250 m lumber.
Schr America, Sturgeon Bay, 240 m lumber.
Schr Frontier City, Ludington, 185 m lumber.

CLEARED..........May 19.

Prop Oswegatchie, Ogdensburgh, 400 brls flour.
Prop Lowell, Oswego, 10,569 bu corn, 200 brls pork, 85 tcs lard, 101 brls flour.
Schr Annie Mulvey, Kingston, 16,100 bu wheat.
Prop Montana, Buffalo, 1,735 bu rye, 535 brls corn meal, 17,500 bu corn, 308 brls flour, 50 bags seed, and sundries.
Prop J. Fisk, Jr., Buffalo, 513 brls flour, 800 sacks oil cake.
Stmr Winslow, Erie, 4,800 brls flour.
Prop G. Campbell, Erie, 700 brls flour.
Schr Lucrene, Buffalo, 50,000 bu corn.
Schr Dean Richmond, 1,000 brls flour.
Schr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 116 bales broom-corn.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, 20 kegs beer, 2 tons hay.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, 10 brls flour, and sundries.
Schr A. J. Mowry, Lincoln, 4 tcs butter, 19 pkgs sundries.
Bark America, Sturgeon Bay, 500 bu oats, 10 brls pork.
Schr C. J. Wells, Buffalo, 33,000 bu corn.
Prop Missouri, Duluth, 300 brls flour, 20 brls pork, 200 pkgs feed.
Barge Guiding Star, Port Huron, 25,613 bu wheat.
Prop City of Detroit, Port Huron, 19,934 bu wheat, 100 brls pork, 65 brls beef.
Prop Arabia, Buffalo, 200 brls flour, 100 brls cornmeal.
Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, 40 bdls iron, and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 300 green salted hides, and sundries.

VESSELS PASSED DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., May 19.—PASSED UP—Props Passaic, Nashua, Inter-Ocean and barge, Moore and barges; bark Nelson; schrs Joseph Paige, Midnight, City of Manitowoc, Ætna, Wiber, Ellsworth, Montana, H. P. Murray, Fleetwing, Mars, St. Lawrence, J. C. Harrison, Pamlico, Hattie Wells.

PASSED DOWN—Props Roanoke, Arizona, Bradbury and barges, Prindiville and barges, Tempest and barges; bark Thomas Streeter.

WIND—Northeast.

DETROIT, Mich., May 19.—PASSED UP—Prop Thomas Scott; schrs Annie Sherwood, F. W. Gifford, Hubbard, E. M. Davidson, T. Baker.

PASSED DOWN—Props Rocket, Chicago; barks Massillon, William Jones; schrs Maggie McCrea, Hattie Johnson, H. J. Webb, Matteson, F. Berrimer, Sasco, Hippogriffe, Mixer.

WIND—Northeast.

ILLINOIS RIVER AND CANAL NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., May 19.—No arrivals or departures by the river yesterday or to-day. The Hiawatha, loaded with pig iron for St. Louis, and the North America, loaded with lumber for Chillicothe, passed out of the canal last evening, and await towage. The M. L. Adams passed into the canal to load with LaSalle coal for Chicago. The steamer Baker is expected up from St. Louis. Thirteen feet and four inches of water on the miter sill of Lock 15.

CANAL COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 19.—ARRIVED—Cataract, LaSalle, 6,000 bu corn; Elizabeth, Lockport, 21,600 lbs meal and 400 brls flour; Jennie, Morris, 6,000 bu corn; Banner, LaSalle, 600 empty tierces, 125 tons iron; Monarch, Lockport, 100 brls flour; Chicago Belle, Utica, 6,200 bu corn.

CLEARED—Onondaga, Joliet, 84,411 ft lumber; Contest, Morris, 20 brls lime; Traveller, Eclipse, and S. F. Gale, light, Lemont; W. A. Steel, Joliet, 21,617 ft lumber, 50 m lath; Whale, LaSalle, 101 tons coal, 6 brls salt, 25,000 lbs merchandise; Friendship, LaSalle, 183 tons coal; Montauk, Lockport, 73,650 ft lumber, 7,650 lath; Monarch, Lockport, 73,650 ft lumber, 1,250 lbs seeds; Leviathan, LaSalle, 81,321 ft lumber, 10 m shingles, 12,850 lath; Montreal, Ottawa, 92,000 ft lumber; Dolphin, Ottawa, 78,717 ft lumber, 800 lath, 39,750 shingles; J. Menard, Ottawa, 92,000 ft lumber.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Charters were made at 5½c for corn, 6½c for wheat, and 4c for oats to Buffalo. The engagements reported were: Clayton Belle, corn to Oswego, at 12c; prop City of London, corn to Collingwood, at 4½c; barge Oliver Cromwell to Sarnia, corn through to Portland. To Buffalo, props Nebraska, Philadelphia, and Colorado, wheat at 6½c; prop Badger State, oats and corn on private terms; schrs Lucerne and C. J. Wells, corn at 5½; bark Bridgewater, oats at 4c. From Milwaukee to Buffalo, bark J. G. Masten and prop Arabia, both for wheat at 7c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The fine new schr W. S. Crosthwaite, of Saginaw, came in this evening. She was built by William Crosthwaite, and cost upwards of $50,000. She is capable of carrying between 50,000 and 60,000 bu of corn, and is one of the largest sail vessels on the lakes.

—Another new vessel, called the Schuylkill, of the Anchor line, is also in port. She is sailed by Capt. Barry, and will carry about 30,000 bu of wheat.

—The new prop Arabia, of the Western Line, was in port yesterday.

—The schr Emma Leighton made the trip from Milwaukee to Whitehall and back in 46 hours.

—The schr Cape Horn has been towed to a safe place under Long Point.

—The stmr Meteor has arrived at Marquette.

—The schr Scotia was loaded at Milwaukee on Saturday. On a draft of 13 feet 8 inches of water (about all there was) 51,200 bu of wheat was taken in.

—The bark Red, White, and Blue, laden with coal, while being towed out of the Erie Basin, Thursday night, struck a wreck, staving a hole in her and causing her to leak badly. A steam pump was put on board, thereby preventing her from sinking. She was towed to the dry-dock yesterday morning for repairs.—*Buffalo Advertiser.*

—So far thirty new vessels have arrived at Detroit the present season.

—The schr Zack Chandler, grain laden, was hard aground Saturday evening at Milwaukee. Two tugs pulled her off.

—The Manzanilla is the name of a three-master, of about 375 tons burden, hailing from St. Catharines.

—The schr Mary Battle arrived at Port Colborne, Wednesday night, with main and mizzen masts carried away in a squall on Lake Erie.

—The new side-wheel steamer Transfer, built for the Canada Southern Railway, was launched at Messrs. Jenkins' ship-yard, above Windsor, Ont., last Wednesday.

—The propeller Oconto ran into the steamer Sheboygan, at Manitowoc, last Saturday evening, cutting through the latter's guard to the main deck.

—It is said that a vessel was launched in 1811 or 1812 at Oswego, called the "Judy-fitz-golley-hog-magol," which for shortness was called "Judy."

—The wrecking steamer Leviathan is at present employed in getting from the beach the schr E. Kanter, which, laden with railroad iron, went ashore last fall near Leland, on the east coast of Lake Michigan. The cargo will be nearly all saved. Capt. Kirtland expects, by the aid of steam-pumps, to float the vessel, and get her into port.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state or that organ. Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

DRESS GOODS.

MANDEL BROS.,

State and Harrison-sts,

TWENTY-SECOND-ST. AND MICHIGAN-AV.

Will offer during the coming week extraordinary bargains in their Silk Department.

Black Silks

at $1, $1.15, $1.25, $1.50. Rich Black Gros Grain, superior quality, at $1.75, worth $2.50. Finer goods proportionately low. Also, line of new shades in

Plain Silks,

for dinner and evening wear, at $1.25, $1.50, and up. Large line, of all colors and shades, in Spring and Summer

Striped Silks

at 65 cents and up. Friends, customers, and strangers are invited to call and examine.

Ladies' Suits.

The popularity of our New Suit Department with our customers has induced us to make extensive additions to our former assortment, and will offer this week Ladies' Silk, Mohair, Linen, Lawn, Pongee, and Alpaca Suits, Children's Linen and Pique Suits, at prices lower than any other house. Cashmere, Dolmans, Talmas, and Sacques, both imported and of our own manufacture, at prices lower than any other house in the city.

Dressmaking,

Under superior management, executed at short notice, without disappointment in time or fitting, equal in style and elegance to the best foreign productions. Charges very moderate.

Parasols

and Sun Umbrellas. We are now displaying the most complete and largest assortment of Parasols in the city, in all the latest styles of the season. Children's Parasols in all colors, lined and unlined, from 65 cents up, with many other attractive styles. Ladies will find it to their interest to examine our prices before purchasing.

State and Harrison-sts.

AND

TWENTY-SECOND-ST. AND MICHIGAN-AV.

LADIES' GOODS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.,

Offer the following Extraordinary Bargains in

KID GLOVES.

3,000 pairs Genuine PARIS KID GLOVES, heretofore sold at $1.75 a pair, in full line of shades and sizes, at $1 a pair; the greatest bargain ever offered in Gloves.

All sizes and shades in Alexandre's and other popular best makes.

Agents for Herz's Seamless Kid Gloves, the best imported, in which we have a full line of styles and sizes in the choicest and newest shades.

Ladies will find our Kid Glove Department unsurpassed in variety and assortment, and much the largest on the West Side.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between F. Moeller and W. H. Baumgardner, has, on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1873, been dissolved by mutual consent.

F. MOELER.
W. H. BAUMGARDNER.

A CARD.

The undersigned, thankful for former favors, begs leave to announce to his patrons and friends and the public generally, that he continues the manufacturing and repairing of furniture and its upholstering and varnishing at his old stand, corner of Calumet and Cottage Grove-avs. and Twenty-fifth-st., Chicago. Cheap, good, and on short notice.

Chairs recaned, mattresses made to order and repaired. All work done warranted. FRANK MOELLER.
CHICAGO, May 19, 1873.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm known as Walker & Kelton, Builders, has this day been dissolved by the undersigned; and notice is given that C. W. Kelton has no authority to make any contract, or incur any liability in the name of, or on account of the late firm of Walker & Kelton, after this date. Benj. F. Walker will settle all old business, and all debts due said late firm must be paid to him.

BENJ. F. WALKER,
Chicago, May 17, 1873. W. N. HINCHMAN.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between John O'Keefe and Howard Clark is this day dissolved.

All parties are cautioned against dealing with said Howard Clark on the firm account, as I will not be responsible for any debts he may contract.

JOHN J. O'KEEFE.

The business, which is steam-fitting in general, will be continued as usual at the old place, corner Canal and Polk-sts., by John J. O'Keefe.
Chicago, May 19, 1873.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Lees, Hendricks & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent, Messrs. O. S. Hough & Sons retiring from the firm. The remaining partners, Edward Lees and Robert J. Hendricks assuming all liabilities, and settling all accounts of said firm.

EDWARD LEES,
ROBERT J. HENDRICKS,
Chicago, May 2, 1873. O. S. HOUGH & SONS.

REAL ESTATE.

Washington Heights!

We have but ten of those splendid Blocks in the Morgan-av. Subdivision at "Washington Heights" yet unsold. They are but a short distance from two depots; streets graded; fine young trees set out on each lot; average size of lots, 25x150 feet. Price per lot (by the block), $110—⅓ cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, with interest at 7 per cent. This is the best opportunity ever offered in suburban property as well located, and at these prices cannot fail in yielding large profits to purchasers. Eighteen daily passenger trains pass this property on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. Persons desiring to visit this property can do so free of expense by calling at our office any week day before 8:30 or 10 a. m. or 12 noon.

B. F. CLARKE & CO.,
Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

FINANCIAL.

GEORGE C. SMITH & BROTHER, BANKERS,

Corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS kept in Currency and Gold. Interest allowed on Special Deposits.

COLLECTIONS made on all points, and liberal cash advances made on approved collection paper.

GOLD, SILVER, and CANADA MONEY bought at highest rates.

SIGHT DRAFTS, payable in any part of Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent of Europe.

HOTELS.

GRAND UNION HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.,

will open June 1, for the reception of guests. Prof. J. M. Lander and his superb band have been engaged for the season. Rooms can be engaged at Metropolitan Hotel or Gilsey House, N. Y. Address BRESLIN, GARDNER & CO., at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

A SEANCE with FOSTER, the SPIRITUALIST,

SCRIBNER for JUNE.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, A. F. and A. M.—Regular communication this (Tuesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at their hall in Masonic Temple for business and work on the 3d degree. Fraternity cordially invited.

C. H. CRANE, Sec.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T.—Stated Conclave this evening at 8 o'clock at Hall, 134 Twenty-second-st. Business. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the E. C. B. B. W. LOCKE, Recorder.

FANCY GOODS.

"NOVELTIES."

We are opening a fine line of Paris, London, and Vienna Goods, in the latest styles of Oxydized Buttons, Chatelaines, Hat, Dress, Veil, and Shawl Ornaments, Buckles, &c., &c.; Russia Leather Belts, Bags, Satchels, and Pocket Books; Spanish Shell Combs; "Whitby Black Garnet" and Rubber Sets, Ear Rings, Chains, Bracelets, and Hair Ornaments; Elegant Fans, in Gilt, Ivory, Shell, Pearl, and Russia; a "Special Bargain" of 1,000 Fans at 75c each; just opened; worth double.

We shall be in constant daily receipt of everything new and novel in

PARASOLS!

Our stock of Trimmings is very complete and cheap, and will well repay examination. Black Fringes in all widths, plain and beaded, Colored Fringes in all the new shades, Passementerie and Crochet Gimps, Ornaments, Fouragiers, Loops; White and Colored Cotton and Linen Fringes, Cotton Passementerie and Pique Trimmings, and a stock of Goods pertaining to this department unequaled in variety, style, and cheapness in this market.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

106, 108, 110 State-st.

COLLARS AND CUFFS.

LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS.

The greatest variety of styles ever offered in fine goods, at

WILSON BROS.,

S. E. cor. of State and Washington-sts., "Arcade Court," south of Madison-st., } Chicago.

Pike's Opera House, Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific RAILROAD COMPANY.

April 25, 1873.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 4th day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

JOHN F. TRACY, President.
F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of Chicago South Branch Dock Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held at the office of said Company, No. 223 Wabash-av., in the City of Chicago, at 10 a. m., Wednesday, June 4, A. D. 1873. E. G. MASON, Secretary of Chicago South Branch Dock Company.

OUR POSTAL CAR SERVICE,

ILLUSTRATED.

SCRIBNER for JUNE.

PROPOSALS.

To Builders and Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until the 26th day of May, 1873, at 1:30 p. m., by the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, for any portion or all of the material now contained in the buildings and fences on the Reform School grounds at Hyde Park (with the exception of the dwelling-house on the northwest corner of Forty-third-st. and Hyde Park-av.), consisting of bricks, joists, lumber, windows, doors, green-houses, glass, fencing, posts, etc.

The buildings to be taken down and the material removed within thirty days after the contract for the sale thereof is executed.

The right to reject any or all bids received is reserved.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals (for the various kinds of material named)," and deposited with the County Clerk, addressed to The Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

GEORGE M. BOGUE,
CARTER H. HARRISON,
H. M. SINGER,
THOS. LONERGAN,
JOHN H. CLOUGH,
Committee on Finance Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

FOR GREEN BAY & ESCANABA.

The New Propeller OCONTO will leave for Green Bay and all intermediate ports, touching at Escanaba, connecting with Peninsula Railroad for Negaunee, Ishpeming, Marquette, etc., TUESDAY EVENING, May 20, at 7 o'clock.

Office and Docks foot of Michigan-av.
T. G. BUTLIN, Superintendent.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 11 p. m.

For Green Bay, Menominee, Oconto, and intermediate ports, tri-weekly, 7 p. m.

CHROMO.

Another New Chromo.

THE MORNING CALL.

A beautiful suburban picture of a very rosy cheek and bright-eyed little girl making an early visit to the Flower Garden given to each customer by

The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.,
116 West Washington-st. and 183 Twenty-second-st.

SHIPPING TAGS.

TAGS DENNISON'S PATENT SHIPPING TAGS.

Over 200 millions have been used within the past 10 years, without complaint of loss by the tag becoming detached. All Express Companies use them.

Sold by Printers and Stationers Everywhere.

GENERAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

Flag Poles for the Great Jubilee,

First week in June, of all sizes, ready-made or made to order. White Ash Poles of all sizes, always on hand. Orders left with GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., 205 and 208 South Water-st., will receive prompt attention.

CLOTHES WRINGER.

THE "PROVIDENCE" CLOTHES WRINGER

Has the Moulton Roll, Metal Journal Castings, Adjustable Curved Clamp, Double Spiral Gear. Look at it before buying an inferior article. S. H. & E. Y. MOORE, 69 Lake-st.

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, May 19.

In the local money market matters continue to work pretty smoothly. There is an active demand for money, but the supply of funds is good. Some of the banks that have large lines of mercantile accounts experience a larger demand for accommodation than they care to meet, but for loans on collaterals money is easy enough at 10 per cent, and some of the banks are offering to loan on call, on security of the best collaterals, at 8 per cent.

New York exchange was offered pretty freely to-day at par.

Currency movements are rather light yet, but orders from the country are larger than a week ago.

EVASIONS AND MISUNDERSTANDINGS OF THE TWO-CENT STAMP TAX.

The evasion of the Government two-cent tax on bank checks and sight drafts will doubtless seem like small business for a bank. There is, however, in many quarters a large degree of preparation, directed to this petty object. In some parts of the country the ordinary method of paying out money on the *checks* of depositors has been changed, so as to pay only on their "receipts," the latter not being technically liable to the two-cent tax, and some country banks have gone so far as to have "receipt books" printed for sale to their customers, instead of check books. Our attention has also been called to the increasing practice of country banks drawing on their correspondent bank here in Chicago—and we presume in other cities as well—at "one day's date, without grace," instead of at sight, as was always the custom before this new method of evading the two-cent stamp-tax came into fashion. We have as yet heard of no city banks resorting to this kind of "economy," and of the country banks which are known to practice it, there is scarcely one that can gain over $50 or $100 a year by it. To whatever kind of sophistry a banker may resort to reconcile his conscience—assuming that he has any stock of it that article—to the evasion of a known, just, and legal liability in a two-cent tax, it would seem that his depositors might well have cause to fear that he would make use of the same class of arguments to escape the larger liabilities to themselves in case the opportunity ever offered. The most that can be said in behalf of small evasions of debt, small swindles or thefts, is, that many a man who commits them never arrives at a degree of moral courage or hardihood that would permit him to commit a great one.

There is, however, another aspect to the practice of country banks drawing bills on their city correspondents at "one day's date" instead of at sight, that may have more weight against it in the minds of those who practice it, than the moral question: The drafts drawn in this new style are "time bills," and as such the obligation involves on the holder to present them for payment at *maturity*. The maturity of a bill drawn "at one day's date, without grace," is on the day after its date. The holder of such a bill who does not present it at maturity for payment, virtues the contract implied in the bill, and voluntarily releases every indorser, and possibly also the drawer, from legal liability. It would, of course, be an unusual set of circumstances that would cause a bank, in Chicago, for instance, to refuse payment of a draft of one of its country correspondents. But supposing such a case, and also that the bill was presented on a day or two after maturity, as nine out of ten of these "one day's date" bills are, the holder of the bill would find that he had no recourse on any indorser through whose hands it had passed.

With a great many bankers and merchants, also, there is a misunderstanding of the act of Congress abolishing the stamp-tax on all money and legal obligations except bank checks and sight drafts. We are reminded of this by a letter from a bank-teller at Louisville to the New York *Journal of Commerce*, in which he claims that "all drafts or orders for money when *not* payable by a bank, banker, or trust company, are, under the rulings of the Revenue Department, exempt from all kinds of stamp duty." According to the extract of the law published by the *Journal of Commerce*, this is not correct. A bank check or an order for money, drawn payable at sight, on any bank, corporation, or person, is liable to the two-cent stamp duty. We are inclined to think it was a mistake that the stamp duty on time drafts, bonds, notes, mortgages, deeds, and legal documents was ever repealed. The tax on these formerly yielded a revenue of nearly $20,000,000 per annum. It was paid by people who could well afford to pay it, and to whose interest it was to see that the stamps were affixed in order to perfect the validity of legal and money obligations. Some other tax would better have been repealed instead.

THE FINANCIAL TROUBLES IN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

Notwithstanding that the latest telegraphic reports are favorable to a subsidence of the panic at Vienna, its effects seem to have spread. At Odessa, on the 15th instant, it caused such a panic that all business was stopped, and discounts had advanced to unusual figures, though it is probable that, at the present writing, confidence may have been in some measure restored. As far as Austria and Hungary are concerned, it is fortunate that they are not on a specie basis, and consequently the evils of a currency panic cannot be added to those of the prevailing credit panic. Austria has a paper-money currency aggregating a nominal equivalent of about $359,000,000. This paper money legal-tender currency is, like our own, partly of Treasury notes and partly of issues of the National Bank, being about $202,000,000 of the former (421,000,000 florins), and $155,740,000 (April 25, 1873) of the latter. The National Bank holds the funds of the Government, and, on the date above mentioned, held coin to the amount of $71,285,000. Even, therefore, if Austria were on a specie basis, there would be a reserve of about 20 per cent against the aggregate of the currency. The panic, however, is strictly a credit panic, resulting from a loss of confidence in the value of speculative stocks, which have been increased enormously in the last three years. A similar panic occurred there in 1869, causing even a greater decline in Austrian and Hungarian stocks than the present one. A letter from Pesth, in Hungary, to an English paper says: "The impulse given to industrial and financial enterprise by the settlement of political affairs, in 1867, however healthy and legitimate in the beginning, had gradually degenerated into speculation of the wildest kind. Every one was getting up companies, or, at least, trying to obtain his share in the fabulous gains which were realized by the promoters. The shares of companies which had not yet begun their operations were driven up to twice and more of their nominal value, while the whole of disposable capital in the Empire would have been scarcely sufficient to supply half of them. Foreign capital, which it had been confidently reckoned upon would flow in freely, did not come in so rapidly as was required to make up the deficiency of capital in the country, and the result of all this was a violent reaction, which, in the autumn of 1869, culminated in a monetary crisis. A great disaster was the consequence. Shares of every kind fell to a fourth and less of their former value. Most of the new industrial establishments being short of working capital and relying on easy discount, were, if not ruined, at least crippled for years."

The present panic seems to be nearly a repetition, in all its phases, of that of 1869. There is, however, an additional feature in the fact that the speculative mania, instead of being confined to Austria and Hungary, as it was in 1869, now finds all Germany in a similarly inflated condition. A Frankfort paper has been making a compilation of the issues of banks and shares in North Germany and Austria from Jan. 1, 1871, to the first quarter of 1873—a period of twenty-seven months—as follows, the figures representing millions of guilders:

	1871.	1872.	1873,	Total.
	Mill'n guild.	*Mill'n guild.*	*Mill'n guild.*	*Mill'n guild.*
State loans	128.5	11.6		139.6
City loans	35.8	3.7	7.4	46.9
Bank shares	490.7	453.4	54.3	1,008.6
R. R. bonds and shares	216.3	268.6	83.3	516.1
M'f'g companies' shares	172.7	1,044.5	100.5	1,317.7
Total	1,042.4	1,834.0	174.8	3,050.9

The decline in the quotable prices of these stocks does not, however, represent an actual loss of that much value, but simply a decrease in the imaginary wealth in the stocks at high premiums over the amount actually paid in for the shares. There has been no loss of actual property. The trade and productive industries of Austria, Hungary, and Prussia are really in a prosperous condition, only that this prosperity has induced a speculation in the promotion of new enterprises which has exceeded reasonable limits, and necessarily collapsed. The whole situation before the collapse was not unlike the fever of railroad expansion in this country.

THE GREAT INCREASES IN FINANCIAL OPERATIONS IN ENGLAND,

caused mainly by the speculative mania in Germany and Austria and in the United States, is shown by a letter from Sir John Lubbock to the London *Times*. He gives statistics showing the working of the Clearing-House for the year ending on the 30th of April, which is the sixth during which these statistics have been collected. The total amounts for the six years have been:

Years.	*Total for the year.*	*On Fourth of March*	*On Stock Exchange account days*	*On consols settling days.*
1867-68	£3837411000	£147711000	£244444000	£12000000
1868-69	3934619000	141963000	264000000	13000000
1869-70	3911000000	151000000	261000000	14000000
1870-71	4618400000	178000000	307733000	14863000
1871-72	5557772000	214529000	370518000	16514000
1872-73	6603840000	254763000	440256000	18261000

The total amount of bills, checks, etc., paid at the Clearing-House during the year ending April 30, 1873, shows therefore an increase of £643,613,000 over 1872, and of £2,945,924,000 over 1868.

The amounts passing through on the 4th of the month for 1873 have amounted to £265,965,000, showing an increase of £36,936,000 over 1872.

The payments on Stock Exchange account days for a period have amounted to £343,561,000, giving an increase of £9,718,000 over 1872.

The payments on consols account days for the same period have amounted to £243,561,000, giving an increase of £9,718,000 over 1872.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	*Selling.*
5-20s of '62	116¾	117
5-20s of '64	115¾	116
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	117¼	117½
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	118¼	118½
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	120¼	120½
10-40s	118¼	118½
U. S. 5s (new issue)	114	114¼
Gold	114¼	114½
Gold Coupons	116¾	117¼
Gold Exchange	117¾	118¼
Sterling Exchange		118¾
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	108½	@110¾
Chicago City 7s	100	& int.
Cook County 7s	99¾	& int.
Illinois County and Township 10s.	99¾	& int.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Monday, May 19:

CITY PROPERTY.

Clybourn av, n w of Sheffield av, s w f, 50 ft to alley, dated May 1; consideration, $3,600.

Fulton st, bet Hoyne and Robey sts, n f, 26x124 ft, dated Nov. 1, 1872; consideration, $1,750.

South Park av, near s w cor Twenty-ninth st, e f, Lot 6, dated March 1; consideration, $5,000.

Peoria st, bet West Indiana and Hubbard sts, e f, n ½ Lot 3 and n ¼ of s ½ Lot 3, dated April 25; consideration, $4,000.

McGregor st, bet Stewart av and Buddan st, s f, 25 feet 5 alley, dated May 17; consideration, $625.

Lot 12, in Smith's Block 216, of s ½ of n ½ of n w ¼ Sec 9, 39 1-6 ft, dated May 19; consideration, $9,300.

Thirty-fourth st, 67 1-6 e of Ellis av, s f, 102x100 ft, dated Oct. 12, 1872; consideration, $25,000.

Lot 45, in Block 52, Sec 33, 40, 14, dated May 16; consideration, $1,100.

Twenty-first st, bet Wallace and Sanger sts, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 21, 1872; consideration, $800.

West Indiana st, 168 ft e of Union st, n f, 20x80 ft, with buildings, dated May 17; consideration, $4,800.

Wing st, s w cor of Desplaines st, n f, 50x119 ft, dated Aug. 26, 1872; consideration, $2,700.

Sedgwick st, 100 ft n of Hobbie st, e f, 25x180 ft, dated April 16; consideration, $2,500.

North Sangamon st, 163 ft n of Chicago av, e f, 20½x156½ ft, dated April 5; consideration, $1,350.

State st, n w cor Sixteenth st, e f, 150x355 ft, dated May 13; consideration, $200,000. Samuel M. Nickerson to Joseph R. Young.

Lot 8, in Cranston Block 2, United States Bank Addition, dated May 17; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 19, in Block 5, of e ½ of w ½ Sec. 6, 39, 14, dated May 19; consideration, $1,000.

Orchard st, between Sophia and Centre sts, w f, Lots 9 and 10, dated April 21; consideration, $6,000.

Hastings st, s w cor of Laflin st, n f, Lot 51, dated May 19; consideration, $1,300.

Lot 19, in Block 3, of s w ¼ Sec. 20, 39, 14, dated April 18; consideration, $1,350.

Lot 80, in same, dated April 18; consideration, $1,350.

Indiana av, n w cor Twentieth st, e f, 109½x160 ft, dated April 22; consideration, $45,000.

Lot 62, in Block 40, Sheffield's Addition, dated May 17; consideration, $600.

Lot 2, in Block 3, in Block 9, of Wright and Webster's in ¼ of Sec 12, 39, 13, dated Jan. 2; consideration, $550.

Polk st, w of and near DeKalb st, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated May 14; consideration, $900.

Lot 26, adj the above, dated May 14; consideration, $900.

Chicago av, 100 ft w of North Green st, s f, 25x110 ft, dated May 2; consideration, $2,500.

Oakley st, n of Taylor st, e f, 25x125½ ft, dated March 27; consideration, $1,300.

Lot 18, in Block 16, of w ½ n w ¼ Sec 6, 39, 14, dated May 18; consideration, $600.

Lots 1 and 4 of Lots 1 to 29, of w ½ Block 26, Sec 33, 40, 14, dated May 2; consideration, $2,150.

Noble st, near Superior st, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 26; consideration, $1,300.

Lot 3 of Lots 53 and 55, in Butterfield's Addition, dated May 16; consideration, $2,900.

Lot 13, with building, in Block 44, Butterfield's Addition, dated May 7; consideration, $1,950.

Lot 39, in ½ of Block 61, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated May 6; consideration, $300.

Lot 43, in Block 27, Sheffield's Addition, dated April 29; consideration, $550.

Lot 16, in Block 4, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated May 15; consideration, $1,900.

Chicago av, n w corner of North Green st, s f, 25x80 ft, dated April 10; consideration, $3,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 3, of Lots 5 and 6 in Block 15, of Hundley's Subdivision in Pine Grove, dated March 13; consideration, $1,550.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 5, in Block 5, of Eberhart & Weage's n e ¼ of s w ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated May 15; consideration, $600.

Lot 5, in Block 5, of same, 174 rods of n e ¼ Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated May 10; consideration, $600.

Lot 2, in Phare's s ½ of s w ¼ Sec 12, 37, 13, dated April 16; consideration, $5,000.

Lot 5 in Muller's Subdivision of 38, in Dobbins' n ½ of n e ¼ Sec. 2, 38, 14, dated April 22; consideration, $4,000.

Lot 9, and a strip adjoining, in Block 38, Hyde Park, dated April 21; consideration, $7,200.

Lots 13 to 36, in Block 3 of e ½ of n ½ of n w ¼ Sec. 16, 38, 14, dated May 17; consideration, $6,792.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, May 19.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past forty-eight hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	6,194	8,027	10,171	10,188
Wheat, bu	51,650	10,326	104,300	17,808
Corn, bu	100,498	204,915	86,168	825,275
Oats, bu	49,850	66,470	75,528	26,386
Rye, bu	717	2,486	2,535	2,359
Barley, bu	1,150	1,964	5,202	
Grass seed, lbs	56,600	12,000	25,300	22,000
Flax seed, bu	130			
Broom corn, lbs	14,000	26,000	2,135	5,540
Cured meats, lbs	36,400	30,680	293,930	295,040
Beef, brls			80	
Pork, brls			332	34
Lard, lbs	17,560	10,180	287,500	44
Tallow, lbs	14,720	34,710	87,330	67,440
Butter, lbs	45,786	62,948	10,200	300
Dressed hogs, No				26,500
Live hogs, No	5,719	5,308	6,638	1,553
Cattle, No	1,384	787	2,666	2,580
Sheep, No	1,188	295		188
Hides, lbs	103,529	114,150	146,492	74,300
Highwines, brls	125	526	91	450
Wool, lbs	40,780	90,000	36,960	200,000
Potatoes, bu	7,683	4,783	2,738	1,200
Lumber, m ft	5,085	5,806	2,910	1,345
Shingles, m	3,280	5,280	1,866	2,740
Lath, m	424	371	232	188
Salt, brls	2,647	4,028	3,251	945

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 1,741 bu wheat; 1,467 bu corn; 4,040 bu oats; 590 bu rye; 3,386 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 70 cars wheat; 336 cars corn; 6,000 bu No 1 do; 6,000 bu No. 2 do, and 6,000 bu rejected do, by canal; 76 cars oats; 2 cars rye. Total (484 cars), 222,000 bu.

The following shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped out from this city during the past week:

Shipped.	*Flour.*	*Wheat.*	*Corn.*	*Oats.*	*Rye.*
By rail	33,804	250,323	59,058	205,289	6,800
By canal	4,295	215,934	287,545	267,057	10,000
To Buffalo	42,850		16,000		
To Erie	1,500		45,000		
To Oswego			31,000		
To Ogd'nsb'g	150	235	35,000		
To Huron		25,000	30,446	23,115	
Other U. S. p'ts		261,267	25,000		
To Colborne		25,694	36,757		
To Kingston			10,000	4,100	
To Gelderich			15,870		
Other C. ports					
Total	43,650	964,726	1,149,499	508,097	16,800

Also, 33,000 bu barley shipped by rail.

The following were the exports of breadstuffs and provisions from New York for the week ending May 17:

Flour, brls	32,499	Lard, lbs	1,346,571
Wheat, bu	297,419	Bacon, lbs	6,185,629
Corn, bu	426,173	Tallow, lbs	1,969,858
Pork, brls	5,038	Butter, lbs	41,932
Beef, brls	3,788	Cheese, lbs	716,683

A gentleman who has received a considerable portion of the canal corn that has come in rejected this spring, was overheard to-day to say that he had made "a great ado" about the inspection, "but, between you and me, the inspection was right." There is a statement which contains volumes.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were again quiet to-day, except corn, but averaged somewhat higher, on account of the rain, which fell like a wet blanket upon those who had hoped that the weather had at last settled down into a condition which Old Probabilities could take a pride in.

The reports from the grain-raising sections were nearly all of the same tenor as those quoted by "Rural" in our issue of this morning,—wet, nothing but wet, and even the most conservative began to fear for the crops of this year. Yet prices did not advance, as some expected, probably because there has been considerable investment in bad weather already, and there is plenty of grain now to be sold, whatever there may be in the future.

Dry goods were only moderately active in any department, and the general market did not exhibit a remarkably firm tone, though there was no material decline in any article in the list. The demand for groceries was fair, so far as staple articles were concerned, but side goods were generally dull. Quotations were the same as on Saturday. Butter continues weak and unsettled, the demand not being sufficient to prevent a steady augmentation of stocks. Local and outside buyers were operating at 10@22c for poor to good, and at 24@27c for choice. Grain bags were rather easier.

The demand for cheese and canned goods was small, and prices were less all around, though not quotably lower. In the fish market, there is steady, fair activity at firm prices. Dried fruits are quiet, and most varieties are easy. Hay is firm. Hides remain dull and weak. No changes were noted in the pig-iron, tobacco, leather, and paint markets. Oils were quiet, and turpentine and carbon were easier.

Trade at the lumber-yards was only moderate this morning, owing to the disagreeable weather, though there was a fair inquiry from city dealers for choice boards and strips. The offerings were only fair. At the yards a fair demand was reported, at about the same range of prices. Metals and tinners' stock are meeting with an improved demand, and the market rules steady at quotations. Nails were in moderate request at $5.25 rates, with 12½c off to the trade. Building materials remain quiet and unchanged. The wool market is quiet; the movement is light, and entirely on Western account. Broom corn is in the usual demand, and the better grades are held firmly. Seeds were quiet and without material change. Common and mixed lots of potatoes continue dull, while the demand for choice peachblows is good, and former prices are fully sustained. The trade in green fruit continues fair, though interrupted to some extent by the disagreeable weather. Prices are unchanged except for Messina oranges, which, owing to scarcity, have advanced. Poultry was scarce and firm, with a fair inquiry on local account. Eggs were in liberal supply and easy at 12@13½c.

Highwines were quiet but firm at the outside quotation of Saturday. Sales were reported of 100 brls at 90c per gallon. There was very little offered.

Lake freights were in fair demand, and rather more active at the inside rates quoted on Saturday. The leading inquiry was for steamer corn, especially for wheat. Rates were 6¼c on wheat and 5¼c on corn to Buffalo; 13c on wheat and 12c on corn to Kingston or Oswego; 4c on oats via Buffalo. A total of 12 vessels was reported, which will carry out 200,000 bu wheat, 180,000 bu corn, and 80,000 bu oats, including one vessel to load at Milwaukee.

Provisions were dull. Mess pork was a little stronger than on Saturday evening, though 50c per brl lower than on Change on that day, and lard was tame at a decline of 5c per 100 lbs, while meats were inactive and nominally unchanged. Sales of summer lard were made today at a decline of ⅛c per lb from the prices of a few days ago, in consequence of the liberal offerings. What is called summer product is produced in large quantities, and is generally preferred for consumption, being sold at a lower price; leaving the winter product to be delivered back and forth on options. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller May, $16.15 @16.20; do seller June, $16.90@16.25; do seller July, $16.65@16.70; do seller August, $16.80@17.00; lard, cash or seller May, $8.00; do June, $8.80@8.95; do seller July, $9.15@9.20. Short ribs, loose, nominal; do without package, $7.50. Short clear, nominal. Dry salted meats quotable at 6¾@6¾c for shoulders; 8¾@8¾c for short ribs; and 8¾@9¾c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6¾@6¾c. Sugar-cured hams, 8¾@8¾c for short rib and 13½@14½c for clear hams, all packed. Mess beef, hams, $28.00@29.50. City cut hams, 7¾@8c; grease quotable at 5½@6¾c. Sales were reported of 1,500 brls mess pork seller June at $16.25; 1,500 brls do seller July at $16.70; 500 brls do do at $16.65; 250 tcs lard seller June at $8.95; 250 tcs do at $8.90; 50 tcs do (country) at $8.00; 50 tcs summer do at $8.00; 100 tcs do at $7.50, loose. Flour was quiet and unchanged. There was very little inquiry, and most of that was from parties who professed to expect concessions, which they could not obtain, as holders were firm. The business was chiefly on a local character. Bran was 25c lower. Cash sales were reported of 200 brls white winter extras on private terms; 400 brls spring extras on private terms; 100 brls do (low) at $5.50; 100 brls do, Minnesota seconds, at $5.50; 100 brls rye flour at $4.87½; 25 brls do at $4.25; 50 brls do at $4.17½; 100 brls do on private terms. Total, 1,025 brls. Also, 20 tons bran at $10.00 on track. The following were the quotations at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 5.50 @11.00
Red winter extras	7.00 @ 8.50
Good to choice spring extras	6.10 @ 7.00
Low to medium	4.75 @ 5.75
Minnesotas (patent)	6.00 @11.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.50 @ 8.00
Spring superfines	3.00 @ 5.00
Rye flour	4.15 @ 4.40
Bran	10.00 @10.50

Wheat was quiet and steady, averaging ½c higher than on Saturday, though reported unchanged in New York. The continued rain was the leading cause of the stronger feeling, which appears to have excited Milwaukee more than Chicago, as wheat was reported selling at $1.36 there this morning. To this was added (here) the causes named last week, chief among which is a heavy diminution in our stocks, which makes cash wheat decidedly scarce, in the face of a fair demand for shipment. But the receipts this morning were larger, and intending buyers grew suspicious that some one would unload are long and cause a break in prices. Hence they held off, and there was very little demand, in comparison with that noted last week, many of the men who usually trade in wheat were attracted into the corn department. Toward the close the advices from other points were less favorable, and a reported advance in ocean freights caused buyers for shipment to hold back, which brought out more free offerings on the part of holders, causing a relative weak feeling. Seller June opened at $1.31¾, advanced to $1.32¾, declined to $1.32, improved ¾c, fell to $1.31¾, and closed at $1.31⅝. Seller the month sold at $1.32@1.33¾. Seller July $1.32¼. Seller July sold at $1.30¼@1.31¼, and seller the year at $1.16@1.16¼. No. 1 spring was inactive. Cash No. 2 spring sold at $1.32¾@1.33⅝, not in preferred houses, closing at $1.33. No. 3 spring was quiet and firm at $1.22¾@1.23, and rejected do at $1.05@1.05¼, both closing with the inside bid. Cash sales were 15,000 bu do at $1.33¾; 5,000 bu do at $1.33¼; 5,000 bu do at $1.33⅜; 47,400 bu do at $1.33⅝; 10,000 bu do at $1.33¾; 25,000 bu do at $1.33; $1.23; 1,600 bu do at $1.23¼; 1,600 bu rejected spring at $1.05¼; 800 bu do at $1.05. Total, 178,200 bu.

Corn was ⅛c higher and moderately active, but weak, in sympathy with New York. The miserable drizzle of the morning, with reports of similar weather nearly all over the country, caused a strong feeling early, but the advanced prices could not be sustained, though the weather showed no signs of breaking up, as many brokers took advantage of the advance to sell out. The receipts were also larger, which fact caused some surprise, as it has been generally thought that they would continue small and even decrease till such times as country holders can be better assured with regard to the next crop. At present less than half the corn is planted, and very much of the ground has not been ploughed yet; so that under the circumstances there is not a very encouraging prospect. The Eastern weakness seems to be predicated on the idea that there is an immense quantity of corn yet to come forward; but the backwardness of the season has caused reduced farmers to the necessity of feeding their stock with corn for some weeks longer than usual, and by so much their exportable surplus is lessened. Seller June opened at 41¼c, and declined to 40¾c at the close. Seller July sold at 43@43¼c, and seller August at 44¾@45¼c, all closing rather firm at the inside. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 39¾@39¾c, and were reported of 5,600 bu No. 2 at 40¼c. Cash sales do at 40c; 3,600 bu do at 39¾c; 16,400 bu at 39¾c; 60,000 bu do at 39¾c; 35,000 bu do at 39⅝c; 2,400 bu rejected at 39¾c; 20,000 bu do at 39c; 6,000 bu No. 1 at 41¾c, adjust; 6,000 bu No. 2 at 40¾c, adjust. Total, 169,400 bu.

Oats were quiet and weak at nearly the same range of prices as on Saturday, being steady through the greater part of the session, and then breaking, in sympathy with wheat and corn. Seller June sold at 32¾@33¾c; seller July at 35@35¼c, and seller the month at 32¾@33¼c, but could have been had at the close at 32¾c. Strictly fresh receipts commanded ¼c premium over regular. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu at 33¼c; 4,200 at 33c; 2,400 bu at 32¾c; 1,600 bu regular at 32½c; 10,000 bu do at 32¾c; 600 bu rejected at 31c; 600 bu do at 30¾c; 1,200 bu do at 30½c; 1,200 bu do at 30¼c; 1,200 bu by sample at 33c. Total, 36,600 bu.

Rye was quiet and firm at the real price of Saturday, though ½c higher than the quotation; as 35,000 bu were sold at 70c, while the only sales reported were of 7,000 bu at 69½c. Sales to-day were 400 bu No. 2 at 70c; and 400 bu by sample at 72c.

Barley was quiet, and easier on the speculative grade; others unchanged. We quote the market at 71@80c for No. 2; 64@65c for No. 3, and 45@49c for rejected,—the inside in the Rock Island Elevator, and the outside in the Armour, Dole & Co., and Central Elevators. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 80c; 6,000 bu do at 71c; 400 bu by sample at 95c; 400 bu do at 83c; 600 bu do at 62½c. Total, 7,800 bu.

PRODUCE STATISTICS.

The New York *Produce Exchange* weekly gives the following:

The export clearances for Europe from the ports of New York, Boston, Montreal, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, aggregated, were for the undermentioned weeks as follows:

	Flour brls.	*Wheat bu.*	*Corn bu.*	*Rye bu.*	*Peas bu.*	*Oats bu.*
May 15	26,206	357,317	636,716	7,644	22,712	10,000
May 8	10,299	114,455	597,649			
May 1	15,869	210,108	434,343	14,970	4,300	
April 24	814	91,689	428,873	1,113	2,800	
Total, 4 w'ks	53,482	773,569	2,091,181	23,726	29,712	10,000
April 17	3,889	97,998	273,087			
April 10	6,019	40,883	251,962		10,000	
April 3	1,900	14,438	229,392		2,800	
March 27	3,270	37,166	85,686		5,000	
					3,400	
Total, 4 w'ks	14,080	190,483	842,927		19,300	

The stock of wheat in Marseilles April 25, 1873, was 88,024 metrical quintals of 220½ lbs each, against 800,000 metrical quintals at a corresponding date in 1872. The imports from the 18th to the 26th of April, 1873, were 93,000 quintals, against 64,100 quintals for the corresponding week in 1872. The imports from Jan. 1 to April 26, 1873, were 896,200 quintals, against 1,979,000 quintals for the corresponding period in 1872.

The small stock of wheat at Odessa, as compared with last year, gives a firm market there. Seven steamers with 359,054 bu of wheat were on passage to United Kingdom. It usually takes twenty-one days to reach Odessa, and twenty-three days from the Danube and Azov Sea, to make the passage to United Kingdom.

In Hungary, the weather was, at latest mail dates, reported fine and dry, with rain wanted for the spring grain.

From Germany the reports of the growing crops continue favorable, though the weather was dry and cold; tendency of prices of wheat was upward.

In Holland the weather was fine and warm; the sowing had been completed under favorable auspices.

From Belgium fine and favorable weather is reported, but a temperature accompanied by frosty nights.

The appearance of the wheat plant in France was quite generally favorably spoken of, but rye had suffered from too much moisture. French markets, generally, had small supplies, accompanied by rising prices.

In the United Kingdom for several weeks the condition of grown wheat has been considerably below the average of the last ten years, which has caused, at many points, augmented values for the best qualities of wheat, which are scarce, but the inferior qualities are without improvement, and compose the larger portion of the offerings. These are quite neglected and almost unsalable.

The stocks of wheat in granary have been quite rapidly diminished in the United Kingdom, as the deliveries of home-grown wheat, plus the imports, have for several weeks been about 100,000 qrs, or 3,000 bu, weekly below the weekly consumption.

The stocks of wheat throughout France, at Odessa, and in the Danubian and Azov ports, are small as compared with the stocks at the corresponding date in 1872. The speculating stocks in Germany at the principal centres of supply are giving rising prices. The tendency of prices is quite generally upward throughout Europe. From this time to the harvest weather markets may be expected, and if favorable for the crops, probably steady prices will rule. If unfavorable, a higher range of values will rule. The supply and the demand for wheat are so nearly equal that permanently lower prices are not, from this time to the harvest, probable.

The comparative imports of wheat into the United Kingdom, monthly, for the twelve months ended March 31, for the last three years were:

Wheat.	1872. *Cwts.*	1871. *Cwts.*	1870. *Cwts.*
April	2,385,048	2,382,936	1,833,165
May	2,045,194	2,406,321	2,970,455
June	2,259,448	2,453,851	1,944,299
July	3,997,257	3,533,351	3,878,873
August	3,526,112	4,110,189	3,035,936
September	4,237,624	3,842,084	3,120,993
October	5,153,227	4,026,387	3,050,794
November	4,949,083	4,104,197	2,511,726
December	3,924,593	3,938,111	2,544,706
January	1873. 3,982,570	1872. 3,932,285	1871. 3,025,788
February	3,184,340	3,034,903	1,955,996
March	2,820,809	2,777,964	2,628,386
Total 19 months	43,202,795	40,543,348	$0,161,977
Flour	1872. *Cwts.*	1871. *Cwts.*	1870. *Cwts.*
April	209,475	385,598	420,004
May	211,071	297,221	463,096
June	313,319	431,737	386,092
July	318,374	342,113	363,012
August	300,499	337,998	373,699
September	356,169	304,127	352,367
October	336,193	348,608	449,842
November	626,979	349,073	380,562
December	715,764	339,584	434,484
January	1873. 634,371	1872. 220,254	389,698
February	674,191	207,402	288,349
March	645,971	265,619	421,652
Total cwts	5,707,367	3,578,264	4,726,283
Equal to wheat, cwts	7,134,084	4,472,830	5,904,066
Total wh't & flour	50,336,879	45,015,178	36,066,043

It will be observed that the imports of flour and wheat, March, 1872-73, have been very largely in excess of the imports for the corresponding months of the previous two years.

It is expected there will be ample supplies of maize from the Danubian Principalities, of crop of which last year was prolific and of good quality. The imports of maize will be in competition with American maize in the markets of the United Kingdom. The stocks of Danubian maize, however, held at the principal points of export over winter, are but small portion in first-rate condition.

The unfavorable temperature in the corn-producing districts of the Northwest, and the late planting, is not favorable for such immense crops as there has been for the last two years. If that crop gets this year turn unfavorable, the swine slaughter of 1873-74 will probably fall far below that of 1872-73. The indications, as pointed out by the foregoing statistics, are that any deficiency in the hog crop of 1873-74 will not probably be made good from the hog crop of 1872-73.

The corn crop is yet to be made, and the extent of the increase of export, and that of summer packing, are yet to be determined, and all are important elements in determining whether there is an ample or deficient supply of the hog product yet left in the country to meet possible or probable requirements.

Stocks of grain in the undermentioned ports of the United Kingdom, May 1, 1873:

At	*Flour, brls, sacks,* 196 bbls. 280 ℔.	*Wheat, qrs.*	*Corn, qrs.*	*Oats, qrs.*
London	68,250	82,408	165,829	75,299
Gloucester			2,790	131,799

Clearances of flour and grain from Montreal for the week ending May 13, 1873:

	Flour, brls.	*Wheat, bu.*	*Corn, bu.*
9—Stmr. Russian, Liverpool		5,274	
Stmr. Thames, London	3,803	21,922	
10—Stmr. Peruvian, Liverpool			
1,338 bu peas	1,430	6,000	
12—Stmr. St. Patrick, Glasgow	2,500		
Ship Gleniffer, Glasgow	1,847	33,486	
Stmr. Texas, Liverpool	10,000		
bu oats, 17,374 bu peas		18,600	17,800
Ship Fortuna, Liverpool			49,420
Ship Glanvrile, Liverpool		12,121	22,500
Total for week ending May 13	9,870	97,403	89,420
13, 1872	4,080	10,326	204,915

The visible supply of grain, including the stocks in granary, at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit by rail, and floated in on New York canals, was, May 10, 1873

In store at	*Wheat, bu.*	*Corn, bu.*	*Oats, bu.*	*Barley, bu.*
New York	128,252	362,427	264,898	94,525
Albany	11,000	56,000	97,000	28,000
Buffalo	1,215,000	25,000	27,000	3,000
Chicago	1,809,861	5,446,297	1,707,231	2,261
Milwaukee	2,400,000		1,707,231	126,000
Duluth	1,000,000	45,000	300,000	12,000

BOARD OF POLICE.

A regular meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, President Mason in the chair. Commissioners Wright and Sheridan were also present. Officer Michael Acker was charged with wilfully maltreating a prisoner named John Frill, with a slungshot. The case being substantiated, he was dismissed from the force. Officer Delany was discharged for intoxication. The resignation of Officer John Almendinger, under charges of intoxication, was presented and accepted on this understanding.

A case came up before the Board which needs publication for the purpose of giving instruction to men similarly placed. Health Officer Elbert was arraigned for neglecting to arrest a man for cruelty to animals. The officer observed that he had two horses drawing a load of coal which would have been too heavy a load for four horses. While the officer was watching, one of the poor beasts fell dead in the traces, evidently from exhaustion caused by overloading. The officer reported to his superior, who in turn reported him for neglecting to make the arrest. The Board decided not to dismiss him, as he appeared to have no clearly defined idea of his duties, but impressed upon him the fact that every special policeman was expected to see that the ordinances of the city were carried out, and especially that relating to cruelty to animals.

There being no further business before the Board, it adjourned.

GRAIN-SHIPPERS' RESOLUTIONS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: At the meeting of grain-shippers at Ottawa, Ill., on the 15th inst., the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we order all our grain shipped by canal-boats to Chicago to be sold there by sample, on its merits, without inspection.

Resolved, That, in selecting men for the office of Canal Commissioners, the Governor of the State be respectfully requested to select men living on the line of the canal and river, or adjacent thereto,—men who are fully acquainted with the conditions and workings of the canal and river, and who will act with a view to promote the interests of those patronizing them; and, in justice to those patronizing the canal, a material reduction on tolls will have to be made, or they will be obliged to abandon the use of it.

Resolved, That the grain-dealers of the river and canal be requested to signify their acquiescence in these resolutions by their signatures.

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn to meet at Lockport, Ill., on the second day of the meeting at that place by the Board of Canal Commissioners.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Chicago dailies, and the newspapers along the line of the canal.

William Barton,	Scott & Harrington,
Myles Young,	A. J. Thurber & Co.,
James Barton,	Thomas Ryburn & Co.,
Jno. Stockdale,	Bruce & Co.,
M. Byrne,	Henry McEwen,
George L. Blanchard,	Ruleson & Byrne,
Clark & Son,	McEwan & Duckworth,
William H. Carey,	D. W. Burry,
Shuler & Bro.,	William Burr,
E. Richardson & Son,	Carpenter & Sawyer,
H. L. Hessack,	George A. Brown.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—A NICELY-FURnished front room for single gentlemen or gentleman and lady; also rooms for single gentlemen, with board.

20 NORTH SANGAMON-ST.—VERY PLEASANT room, with closet and gas, furnished, for three gents or gent and wife; good board, very reasonable.

26 ABERDEEN-ST.—MARBLE FRONT—A HOME of comfort, elegance, and refinement; new, clean, and every convenience; terms reasonable. Suites and single now ready.

44 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR WASHINGTON-st.—A few very desirable rooms with board. One or two day boarders can be accommodated.

56 PIERCE-ST.—ONE SINGLE LADY CAN FIND good board and room, everything first-class; also 2 table-boarders taken.

85 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—FURnished or unfurnished rooms, with board; house first-class, with modern improvements; a few day-boarders wanted.

86 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A FEW YOUNG MEN CAN be accommodated with board in a plain; respectable family.

97 WEST MADISON-ST.—ROOMS TO RENT, with board, $5 and $5.50 per week; also day board at $3.50 per week. Rooms all light.

135 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS with first-class board; also day boarders accommodated.

200 WEST MADISON-ST.—ROOMS FOR FAMIlies or single gentlemen, with board. Day boarders accommodated. Apply at Room 7. Terms moderate.

309 WEST MONROE-ST.—LARGE FURNISHED room for two gentlemen, with board, with use of bath room, hot and cold water, in a private family.

328 WEST WASHINGTON, COR. OF MAY-ST.—Splendid alcove room, with good board, nicest location in the city; everything first-class.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ALCOVE SUITE with board.

JOHNSTONE HOUSE, 114 AND 116 WEST MADison-st.—Everything first-class; terms $2 per day; table board $5 per week.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, CORNER DESPLAINES and Washington-sts., day board, $4.50 per week; board and room, $7 to $10 per week; best accommodations.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE; first-class board, with rooms, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day-board, $4.

118 AND 120 THIRD-AV.—TO RENT, WITH board, several nice rooms, suitable for man and wife, or single gentlemen; also first-class day-board.

155½ WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NEW AND nicely furnished rooms, with board, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, at $6 to $10 per week. Day-board, $4.50 per week.

550 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT ALcove room, with board. Also other rooms. A few day-boarders accommodated. Barn for rent.

608 WABASH-AV.—HAVING CHANGED HANDS, parties can find delightful apartments and board; table a specialty. None but first-class people desired.

750 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON second or third floor, en suite or single, with or without board. References required.

751 WABASH-AV.—TWO LARGE SQUARE rooms, for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen. Accommodations first-class.

871 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS TO RENT FURNISHed or unfurnished, with first-class board, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Six o'clock dinner.

1053 WABASH-AV.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND their wives, and a few single gentlemen, can find board and pleasant rooms.

1057 INDIANA-AV.—A NICELY-FURNISHED front room, suitable for two, to rent, with board.

SANDS HOUSE, 116 AND 118 FIFTH-AV.—EVERYthing first-class. Terms, $2 per day. Day board, $5 per week.

North Side.

116 WHITE-ST., CORNER OF NORTH WELLS, 2 blocks north of Chicago-av.—Boarders wanted in a private family; ladies preferred; $5 per week. E. VONDERHOOCK.

238 HURON-ST.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, IN a private family, elegantly furnished front suite, suitable for gentleman and wife; also one large room suitable for two gentlemen, within 10 minutes' walk of Court House.

SPLENDID SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, for young married couple, in front of Lincoln Park. Call at Room 7, 114 East Madison-st.

Country.

FIRST-CLASS ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FOR TWO couples for the season, on lake shore, Evanston, with reference. Inquire of H. R. MARBLE, Room 6, 79 Dearborn-st., or P. O. Box 2008, Evanston.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—IN EVANSTON, FOR THE SUMMER months, by a family consisting of gentleman, wife, two children, and nurse; would prefer living with a private family. Address X 4, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN EXCHANGE FOR FURNITURE AND carpets, on Wabash-av., near Twentieth-st.; house has modern improvements, and table first-class. Address X 86, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN OF REFINEMENT and affluence, in a private family, where there is a young lady who is an accomplished brunette. References given. Address Y 86, Tribune office.

BOARD—AT EVANSTON, BY A YOUNG GENTLEman. Breakfast and tea only during the week. Address Box 105, No. 128 LaSalle-st., stating location and terms.

BOARD—WITH PRIVATE FAMILY BY A YOUNG man who desires a quiet home; references exchanged. Address, with particulars, F 82, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY TWO YOUNG MEN IN STRICTLY private family at moderate figures; letters from boarding-house keepers not solicited. Address, giving location and terms, H, care Manufacturers' National Bank.

BOARD—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM WITH breakfast, and dinner at 6, on South Side not below Twenty-fifth-st; few or no other boarders. Address V 45, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND DAUGHter in a pleasant suburb of Chicago. Address O 87, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—7 NOTES, RUNNING 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 months, without interest, secured by chattel mortgage for 3 times the amount. Address, stating lowest rate of discount, X 87, Tribune office.

I WANT $300 OR $400 FOR ONE YEAR AT 10 per cent; well secured in real estate. Apply for three days. F 56, Tribune office.

MONEY ADVANCED AT LASSEN'S LOAN office; late Jacobs & Co., on diamonds, watches, and other valuables. 127 Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Room 5.

TO LOAN—MONEY IN SUMS, $1,000 OR MORE on city real estate or improved Illinois farms. B. L. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st.

TO LOAN, TWO SUMS, $1,000 AND $10,000, REAL estate security. A. S. PALMER, Jr., 94 Washington-st., Rooms 16 and 17.

TO LOAN—$1,000 FOR ONE YEAR ON GOOD real estate. LINGLE & DARLOW, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—I HAVE $3,000 TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate for five years. ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner Madison and Clark-sts.

WE HAVE FUNDS ON HAND FOR SEVEral loans of $5,000 each. McKINNON & MARSH, 128 Clark-st.

WE HAVE FUNDS ON HAND TO LOAN ON REAL estate. We buy and sell real estate, commercial paper, bonds, stocks, local securities, and do a general financial business. J. McCORD & CO., 109 Dearborn-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON EGAN-AV., CORNER Stewart.
25 feet on Langley., between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts.
125x156, corner of Forty-eighth-st. and Kenwood-court.
150 feet on Kenwood-court, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth-sts., within one block of Kenwood Station.
49x163, Kimbark-av., between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh-sts.
50x160, on Indiana-av., between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts.
10 lots on Western-av., near Laughton-st.
20 lots on Laughton and Marvin-sts., near Western-av.
10 lots on Second and Erie-sts., between Reuben and Noble.
50x170 on Michigan-av., with first-class house.
25x110, with 2-story frame house, on Fourth-av., between Harrison and Polk-sts.
10 lots on Egan-av., corner Stewart.
50x124 on Indiana-av., between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts.
WING & FARLIN, 85 East Washington-st. Room 4.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES—BY S. W. KROFF, Room 14, Major Block:
Wabash-av., near Harmon-court; $27,000.
Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st.; $21,000.
Michigan-av., near Sixteenth-st.; $25,000.
Indiana-av., near Twenty-third-st.; $20,000.
Indiana-av., near Thirty-second-st.; $10,000.
Indiana-av., near Thirty-third-st.; $11,500.
Indiana-av., near Thirty-fourth-st.; $9,000.
Prairie-av., near Twentieth-st.; $22,000.
Egan-av., near Vernon-av.; $24,000.
Vernon-av., near Douglas-place; $5,600.
Warren-av., near Falls st.; $6,000.
Van Buren-st., near Ashland-av.; $12,000.
Van Buren-st., near Robey; $8,000.
Adams-st., near Robey; $10,500.
Washington-st., near Elizabeth; $16,500.
Randolph-st., near Anne.; $10,000.
Leavitt-st., near Adams; $6,000.
Splendid bargains offered in lots in all parts of the city, and in acre property on South, West, and North Sides.

FOR SALE—BY E. N. BEMENT, 153 LASALLE-ST.:
Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st., 2-story double house, lot 50x165, $33,000, easy terms.
Wabash-av., near Twentieth-st., large 2-story brick house, all modern improvements, and in good order, cheap.
West Adams, No. 667, 2-story brick, 10 rooms, $10,000.
Rumsey-st., No. 229, cottage, 6 rooms, lot 25x130, $2,100.
Maxwell-st., No. 156, 2-story house, lot 25x175, $2,500.
Nos. 141, 141½, and 143 West VanBuren-st., 3 stores and dwellings, lot 60x165; also, cottage No. 14 Price-place in the rear. This property will be sold very cheap.
I also have some very desirable building lots in all parts of the city.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five year's time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY E. C. COLE & CO., 138 LASALLE-st.:
Adams-st., 25x183 ft, east of Paulina, $4,500.
Indiana-av., 300x162 ft, corner Fiftieth-st.
Burnside-st., 235, house and lot, cheap.
Halsted-st., 25 ft east front, near Sophia.
Division-st., near Larabee, 25 ft, $2,500.
Five acres at Cornell, corner Cottage Grove-av. and Seventy-fifth-st., with good house, cheap.
Forty acres in Sec. 1, T. 37, R. 13, N. W. ¼.
Five acres in Sec. 14, 37, 13, well fenced.
Five acres at Lawndale, on Twenty-second-st.
100 ft at Norwood Park, best location.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 108 AND 110 DEARborn-st.:
INDIANA-AV.—33½x180 feet, between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts., $255 per foot, cash.
WABASH-AV.—50x175 feet, near Twenty-sixth-st.
WABASH-AV.—132x145 feet, near Fifty-first., $45 per foot for a few days.
MICHIGAN-AV.—50x165 feet, near Fifty-sixth-st., $60 per foot.
STATE-ST.—75x165 feet, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth-sts., $45 per foot.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON STATE-ST., NEAR THIRty-seventh; $90 per foot, worth $100. 100 ft on the South Boulevard, only $3,000 cash (double front). House and lot on Evans-av., only $500 down, and balance on long time. One on Burnside for $1,600; one for $2,950, and one for $2,300. PETER SHIMP, 1774 State-st., corner Thirty-ninth.

FOR SALE—ONE AND A HALF STORY FRAME cottage, including lot on Thirty-second-st., just east of Wallace. Small payment down; balance in monthly payments; 5 years' time. Water on premises and convenient to cars. Apply to FRED. P. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—MY LATE RESIDENCE, NO. 260 Warren-av., brick, 14 rooms, all modern improvements; warmed by steam; brick barn. This is a very desirable place, and will be sold on favorable terms. Immediate possession. Carpets fitted to rooms sold with the house. Apply at my office, No. 156 Washington-st., or present residence, 232 Warren-av., corner Robey-st. GEORGE SCOVILLE.

FOR SALE—THE BEST AND CHEAPEST LOTS ON West Side, fronting on Division, Leavitt, and Shober-sts., near Wicker Park. Good neighborhood; lots 124 feet deep, with sidewalks and city water. Price, $600, $700, and $1,000. Terms, one-third cash. Warrantee deeds and abstracts of title. A reduction on first cash payment, if required, to those who build this spring. Inquire of F. ARNOLD & CO., Greenebaum's Bank, No. 76 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS, $400 AND $500, EASY TERMS. Lots inside of the old city limits, near street cars and omnibus line; high ground; title perfect. Call and let us take you to see them. A. G. STORRY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8, and 287 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—2 OCTAGON STONE-front houses on Indiana-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., 2-story and basement, 10 rooms, modern improvements. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOT 71x75 FEET ON THIRTY-FOURTH-st., east of alley, south front, very cheap. CURTIS & KELLOGG, Rooms 4 and 6, Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS—BY JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.:
Harrison-st., $600, easy terms.
Congress-st., $500, easy terms.
Fourth-st., $1,000, monthly payments.
Diller-st., $900, monthly payments.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, LOTS ON WESTERN-av., Polk and Taylor-sts., and Campbell-av.; parties wishing to build, no money required down. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on premises, or 138 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—SIX ELEGANT 2-STORY AND BASEment octagon front brick houses on West Adams-st., near Wood; lots 33x130 and 22x130. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—250 FEET OF RESIDENCE PROPERTY (four corners) near Lincoln Park, south front, shade trees, &c., at $50 per foot. MORTON CULVER, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS ON WESTERN-AV. and Oakley-st., south from Madison, just outside of the fire limits; real bargains, and terms to suit. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 147 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—NEW BASEMENT COTTAGE (OWN your own house and save rent), monthly payments, 6 per cent. Call soon. GARLICK, 54 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—FOUR 2-STORY frame buildings, with brick basements, corner of Hubbard and Green-sts.; rents for $2,700 per year. Also property 80x165, with three good buildings, corner of Halsted and Hubbard-sts.; will sell all or separately. Inquire of A. B. JOHNSON, 99 Hubbard-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—2 OCTAGON STONE-front houses, 3-story and basement, on Michigan-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., 14 rooms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OCTAGON-FRONT BRICK residence, 2 stories and basement, 10 rooms, lot 29 feet front; excellent location; West Side; $9,500. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—1½-STORY COTTAGE AND LOT, CONvenient to Madison-st. cars, $3,800; cottage and lot, Butterfield-st., near Egan-av., $3,000. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—50x125 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON HURLbut-st., near Sophia; also 50x125 feet on Mohawk-st.; a pair of horses and carriage will be taken in part pay. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, on Warren-av., near Hoyne-st., 14 rooms, modern improvements. Also, lot with brick barn, for sale at a bargain; possession at once; house is in perfect order; house is heated by steam. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—ON ADAMS-ST., NEAR WOOD, SIX new brick houses, swell fronts, 2-story and basement; everything complete. $12,500 and $10,500 on easy terms. Inquire there, or at 28 North Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY—133x265 feet on Twenty-second-st., northwest corner of Allport-st. Also other pieces. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AM GOING TO EUROPE AND WANT to sell 78¾ feet corner of West Lake and Valentine this week, just out of fire limits, at a bargain; a block of frame buildings put on this corner and rented will pay for lot in two years. Apply morning and evening at 886 Fulton-st., or 39 Davis-st., or between 10 and 12 o'clock at store 215½ West Lake-st. M. HALL.

FOR SALE—ON SOUTHWESTERN-AV., FRONTing Flournoy-st.; lowest price lot in block, $1,950. Apply morning and evening. M. HALL, 886 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. J. ARNOLD, 99 EAST MADIson-st., corner Dearborn:
Lot on Harrison-st., near Robey, 25x125.
Lots at Lawndale, lake water; easy terms.
Lots on Western-av., Artesian-av., and Seymour-st.; on easy terms.
40 acres near South Lynn, Sec. 24, 38, 13.
20 acres near Riverside, Sec. 24, 39, 12.
110 acres near Riverside, Sec. 22, 39, 13.

FOR SALE—$500 TO $850 EACH—LOTS ON HOLT, Thirty-ninth, Arnold-sts., and Wentworth-av. No payment required down if improved. J. C. STARR, 56 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, octagon front, every improvement, in Cottage Grove, fitted up in the most elegant manner, which must be sold this week (low price). Those wanting an elegant little home look at it. DAVID WILLIAMS, 125 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, A SIX-room cottage and lot on Second-st.; house new; will be finished June 1; small cash payment, balance monthly. H. S. DIETRICH, Room 2, first floor, 143 LaSalle-st., Major Block.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, 2-STORY frame house, modern improvements, barn; lot 30x110 feet; small cash payment, balance monthly. H. S. DIETRICH, Room 2, first floor, 143 LaSalle-st., Major Block.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS ON VAN BUREN, Tyler, and Harrison-sts.; also on Congress Park. Terms made to suit those who improve immediately; only 3½ miles from the Court-House. These lots are supplied with hydrant water. Apply at 131 Madison-st., corner Clark. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—25 FEET, MICHIGAN-AV. AND Twenty-eighth-st., $10,000, ½ cash; 53 feet, Prairie-av. and Twenty-eighth-st., $10,500, ½ cash; 5 lots, C. H. Harrison Addition, opposite Campbell's Park. B. F. HEAD, 126 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—4 LOTS, 33x125 FEET, ON IDAHO-ST., near Polk and Western-av; only $1,200 each; on long time and easy terms. These lots have the hydrant water. Apply at 131 Madison-st., corner Clark. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOTS—160 FEET, SOUTH Water-st., northeast corner Dearborn-st.
80 feet, South Water-st., 80 feet west of Clark-st.
90 feet, Market-st., between Lake and Randolph-sts.
151 feet, West Washington, northeast cor. Desplaines.
80x150 feet, Lake-st., northeast corner Wells-st.
Long time at low interest on three-fourths of purchase price. GEDDES & REID, Room 24, Portland Block.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS—EAST FRONT OF block on Indiana-av., between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts. Long time at low interest on three-fourths of purchase price. GEDDES & REID, Room 24, Portland Block.

FOR SALE—100 FEET AT THE SOUTHWEST CORner of Michigan-av. and Twenty-fifth-st., with full depth, suitable for church location. Terms—One-fifth cash, balance in 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, at 8 per cent interest. Also, 3 acres on State-st., near the car-shops. J. M. MARSHALL & CO., Real-Estate Brokers, Rooms 9 and 10, Reaper Block, 97 South Clark and 103 Washington-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., 131 FEET, CORner Twenty-ninth-st.
On Michigan-av., 39 feet, near Twenty-eighth-st.
On Michigan-av., 32 feet, near Twenty-eighth-st.
On Michigan-av., 46 feet, corner Fifty-fourth-st.
On Michigan-av., 250 feet, corner Fifty-seventh-st.
On Michigan-av., 48 feet, near Monroe-st.
8 acres on State-st., between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth.
20 pieces by the acre to sell near South Chicago.
2 fine marble front houses on West Van Buren-st., to trade, by THOS. A. HILL, 122 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—228 AND 230 WEST LAKE-ST. THE houses as rented are a capital investment; will be sold cheap, and on the usual terms. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 50 HONORE-ST., or will exchange for vacant lots in same neighborhood. Inquire 404 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—39¼x90 FEET ON MARKET-ST., near Madison; small cash payment, balance easy terms. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR TWELFTH-ST., two-story and basement frame-house, lot 25x180; will be sold for what the lot is worth, if taken at once. J. HENRY WEIL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—A FEW LOTS LEFT ON LINCOLN-av. at $25 per foot. MORTON CULVER, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SUBURBAN LOTS ON THE Milwaukee Railway, six miles distant, and twenty minutes' ride, in Clybourn's Addition to Ravenswood. These lots are laid out 50x152 feet on 80 feet streets, and will be sold upon easy terms, at from $500 to $700 per lot. The facilities for access to and from the city—the desirability of the land—it being high and thoroughly drained—the proximity to first-class improvements, churches, schools, and society, commend this property as the best at the price now in the market.

Comparison challenged! The attention of the industrious—the thrifty—the cautious—is called to these lots as sites for homesteads or investments.

Call, for a printed abstract and plot, upon ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—152 choice building lots near the depot. Price, $250 each, payable one-fourth cash and balance at the end of 3 years, with the privilege of paying any time before maturity in sums of $10 per lot. Will not sell more than 4 lots at a time, but will make the deed to two or more persons jointly. Accessible by six dummy trains each way daily on Rock Island Railroad. Title guaranteed perfect. Abstract furnished each purchaser. Chicago real estate is the best savings bank in which anyone can place their earnings. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BOULEVARD PROPERTY—WE HAVE choice lots on Grand and Drexel boulevards; also, in vicinity of the same. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK—FINE BUILDING LOTS in this attractive suburb. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD LOTS, ON monthly payments, $200, only two blocks from depot. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SOME OF THE BEST GROUND IN Rogers' Park, near lake shore, cheap; convenient to city, only 20 minutes' ride, and rising rapidly. CHAS. E. GILL, with Lunt, Preston & Kean.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES ON STONY ISLAND-AV., near Seventy-first-st.
10 acres on Stony Island-av., near Seventieth-st.
80 acres in Section 33, 37, 14.
Other choice acre tracts, north, west, and south of the city. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—I WILL OFFER, AT A BARGAIN, 15 houses and cottages of from 5 to 10 rooms, in Evanston, North Evanston, and Glencoe, at lower figures than any party can sell for who does not deal exclusively in his own property; you that want houses come direct to me and save the commission; one-fifth down and balance in monthly or yearly payments will buy a home; lots in any of the places named at wholesale prices; lumber furnished those who will build; none need apply who have not a little money. C. E. BROWNE, Grover's Block, Evanston, or 153 Monroe-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—DOUGLAS PARK—6 ACRES NEAR Douglas Park Boulevard, subdivided into lots. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCES IN HYDE PARK, from $7,000 to $40,000; also, fine building lots in best locations. Will take parties wishing to buy to look at property on short notice. S. L. UNDERWOOD, 99 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT NORWOOD PARK AND Irving Park in the best portion of these suburbs, at low prices and easy terms. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—THE "Original Plat." Do not buy in additions at South Englewood. Easy terms. HENRY W. BROOKS, Room 4 Empire Block, 128 and 130 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN EVANSTON, ON GRANT-AV. and Lake-st. at $9 per foot, including trees and sidewalks. Terms, $10 monthly payments or one-fourth cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years. These lots are within five blocks of North Evanston depot. Come at my expense, and see the improvements and inducements that I am offering. ROBERT COMMONS, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ON AND EAST OF HUMboldt Boulevard and near Milwaukee-av. The above tract is finely located, high and dry, and will be sold for less than actual value. Call and see plat and get terms. Also 20 lots in Sherman's Addition to Holstein, half mile west of rolling mills. G. E. STOWE, Room 19, southeast corner Madison and Clark-sts.

FOR SALE—55 ACRES AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS near depot, fine trees on it, high land; offered at a great bargain; will sell 20 acres or 10 acres, divided by Prospect-av. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FARM OF 229 ACRES, 15 miles from Chicago. Call at 712 West Washington-st., and get full description.

FOR SALE—BY W. H. PHARE, 143 LA SALLE-ST., first floor, Major Block:
8 five-acre blocks near Northwestern Car Shops.
70 acres in blocks to suit, Sec. 1, 37, 13.
80 acres, Sec. 25, 37, 13.
80 acres, Sec. 8, 37, 13.
160 acres, Sec. 34, 37, 13.
70 acres, Sec. 5, 37, 14.
Can give bargains in the above property.

FOR SALE—5-ACRE LOTS, SUBDIVISION OF 500 acres, well improved, good, dry prairie land, adjoining Hobart, on Fort Wayne Railroad, 32 miles from Chicago; $85 per acre; 1, 2, and 3 years; 3 room cottage, $150 cash. J. EARLE, owner; office days, Friday and Monday, Room 3, basement, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT at Desplaines, only one block from depot; these lots will double in value this summer; only $10 down and $5 a month until paid. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, CHOICE 5-acre blocks, on 5 years' time to purchasers who will build immediately. An agreement will be made for the release of lots upon the payment of amount due on the part released. Six dummy trains each way, daily leave the Grand Depot on VanBuren-st. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—NEW, NEAT, AND thoroughly built cottage, $2,350, one-fourth cash, balance $30 per month. Save your rent and your own home. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—CHEAP AND DEsirable lots on nearly every street and every part of this beautiful suburb. Secure good bargains while you can. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—CHOICE GROVE property on Michigan, Wabash, and Indiana-avs., in 50 or 100 foot lots, near the station and South Park. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ADJACENT TO NEW CARshops of C. & N. W. R. R. and within two blocks of depot, on favorable terms. A. C. ODELL, 122 Dearborn-st., Room 10, first floor.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN SEC. 15, T. 39, R. 13. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—TWO ACRES AT LAWNDALE. Usual terms. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Ashland-av. and Eighty-fourth-st., just west of South Englewood, and within two blocks of the proposed new dummy railroad; one-fifth cash, and the balance at the end of three years, 8 per cent. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD—A DESIRABLE dwelling house of 8 rooms, good brick cellar, furnace, hard and soft water. Lot 142x152 ft, ornamented with fruit and shade trees. Apply to ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST FRUIT-FARM ON the lake shore, one mile from Benton Harbor; 17 acres, good house, and improvements; 1,000 peach trees, 100 apple trees, 500 pear trees, 20 cherry trees, one acre strawberries, ¼ acre red raspberries; $5,000, $1,400 cash, $600 in 1 year, and balance in 3 to 5 years. HENRY B. EASTMAN, Room 24, 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 320 ACRES IN NEbraska, right on the Missouri River, and opposite Yankton, beautifully located; this property can be bought at a low figure, or exchanged for city property. B. J. NOCKIN, 75 South Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST HOUSES AND lots in Toulon at $4,000; and one of the best houses in Wyoming for $1,500; or would exchange for Chicago property. Address W. M. MINER, Wyoming, Ill.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A SOUND HORSE, 5 YEARS OLD, HARNESS, and express wagon for sale, cheap. 53 Pierce-st., near Halsted.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, PHAEtons, buggies, &c., of most approved styles, at low prices. 327 State-st. P. L. SMITH.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT DELIVERY WAGON AT at 239 South Canal-st., cheap for cash.

FOR SALE—25 HORSES, MULES, PONIES, &C.; top buggy, single and double harness; all at a great bargain. 70 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—HORSE, KIND, AND WELL BROKEN to saddle and harness, buggy (phaeton), and harness, cheap, at $225. Apply at 49 South Ada-st.

FOR SALE—TWO DRAFT HORSES, TWO EXpress horses, one buggy horse; would exchange latter for smaller horse, weighing from 800 to 900 lbs. Apply at coal office, 188 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—PAIR OF HORSES; CAN TROT IN 3 minutes; good saddle pony; single horse, can trot in 3:10, and several good drivers. M. C. WILBUR & BRO., 167 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—OVER ONE HUNDRED CARRIAGES of all varieties from first-class makers at reasonable prices, at 353 and 355 West Randolph-st. G. L. BRADLEY.

FOR SALE—SOME VERY STYLISH FAST-STEPping road-horses; all kind and well-broken. Can be seen at No. 77 Twelfth-st. for the next few days.

FOR SALE—$275—5-YEAR OLD HORSE, NEARLY new top buggy and harness, good business rig. Can be seen at 378 West Van Buren-st.

I HAVE FOR SALE ONE 2-HORSE, 3-SPRING wagon, suitable for furniture business, cheap; light and heavy express and delivery wagons, of all kinds; also one second-hand express wagon and two second-hand buggies. At 263 South Canal-st.

IF YOU ARE IN WANT OF A TOP OR OPEN buggy, road, or business wagon, the place to purchase is FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY'S, 325 State-st., or corner of Sedgwick and Division-sts. They make a better buggy for less money than any manufacturers in the world.

J. R. BROOKMAN, 190 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., has for sale, or exchange, new and second-hand open and top-buggies, business and express wagons, a few good light and heavy horses, single and double harness, one clarence, landau, and close carriages.

WE WILL SELL OR TRADE FOR A HEAVIER horse, a first-class saddle pony, 7 years old, 500 lbs weight; perfectly gentle; has always been used by a lady; reason for selling, the lady got married. Apply to SMITH & KELLY, 42 South Market-st.

WANTED—12 GOOD TEAMS, SUITABLE FOR railroad work; will pay part cash, and real estate at cash value. 59 West Randolph-st., Room 2. S. MATHISON, Contractor.

12 HEAD YOUNG, SOUND HORSES. OUR MOTto is small profits and quick sales. JOSEPH LAMB & CO., corner Sixteenth and Burnside-sts.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—LARGE HOUSE AND GROUNDS ON lake shore near and south of Oakland Station and city limits. S. L. UNDERWOOD, 99 Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, ALL modern improvements, delightful location, near Ellis Park and Langley-av., completely furnished, to a first-class tenant, for the summer. Apply at 82 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—HOUSES IN GOOD LOCATIONS, cheap to good tenants. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—THE 2-STORY HOUSE 782 WEST JACKson-st., containing 9 rooms, pantry, closets, etc.; also barn. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE-front residence, 11 rooms, 1026 Wabash-av. Inquire of FERD. W. PECK, Room 8, Nixon's Building.

TO RENT—A HOUSE WITH 5 ROOMS, BUTTERY, and clothes press, rooms papered, rent cheap. 330 Noble-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, to small family who will board owner. BENEDICT, 118 Madison-st.

TO RENT—A BRICK HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, HOT and cold bath, 122 Throop-st., $60 per month. Inquire at 130 Throop-st., in forenoon.

TO RENT—$25 PER MONTH—WEST SIDE, EAST of Western-av., a 6-room cottage and dry basement, suitable for summer-kitchen and storage; all thoroughly furnished; use of furniture and fixtures for board of gentleman. Cars and stages pass door every three minutes. An excellent opportunity to keep a few select boarders, or have a quiet home. Address V 25, Tribune office. P. S.—Widows and single women who imagine they see a marriageable proposition in the above advertisement need not apply.

TO RENT—3-STORY, BASEMENT, AND SUB-CELlar marble front house, all modern improvements, including furnace, No. 230 West Washington-st. Apply at No. 357 West Randolph-st. for terms.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED DWELLING to a small family. If desired, owner, with wife and servant, will take board in payment of rent. To secure an interview, address, with full name, V 44, Tribune office.

TO RENT—1086 WABASH-AV.—2-STORY AND basement house; barn. House has just been completely renovated throughout. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9, 164 LaSalle-st., Bryan Block.

TO RENT—COTTAGE NO. 474 WEST TWELFTH-st., $15; also, large barn on same lot. J. S. WOLFE, 119 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, BESIDES CLOSets and pantry, $30 a month; also, 3 rooms for small family, $18 per month, on Smith-st., one block west of Union Park. C. E. HOLMES, 69 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED MARBLE front residence on Michigan-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts, from June 1 to Nov. 1. Apply to A. J. AVERELL, 180 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ONE NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house of 7 rooms, on Adams-st., near Robey, at $50. F. M. GRAY, Room 6, 127 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FIRST HOUSE EAST LAKE-AV., ON Brook-st., Oakland; 10 rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water, cellar, furnace, and barn. Apply at 240 South Water-st (basement) or on premises.

TO RENT—BY GOODRIDGE & STOKES, ESTATE Agents, Desplaines and Washington-sts.: No. 50 South Union-st., near Madison, cottage of 7 rooms, closets, in nice order, good location for dressmaking or other business; $50. 15 South Green-st., near Washington, 11 rooms; $75. Store 62 West Madison-st., near Clinton; $100 per month.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANT NEW COTTAGES, containing 8 rooms each, on the corner of Wilcox-st. and Campbell-av., only two blocks from Madison-st. cars. M. MAUGHAN, 21 Reaper Block, northeast corner of Clark and Washington-sts.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT WINNETKA—HOUSE 10 ROOMS, large barn, fruit trees, 5 acres of garden and grove, 3 blocks from depot. Rent reasonable. Call on I. T. SHEPHERD, at Winnetka, or GEO. T. CLINE, 385 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—STORE 20x85 FEET NO. 193 WASHINGton-st.; also double store 40x85 in same, brown stone building. These stores are splendidly lighted, have a 25-foot alley directly in rear; fire-proof vaults, and have finished basements, which may be rented with them or not, at pleasure of tenant. Apply directly to owner, Room 5, No. 193 Washington-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, SINGLY OR EN SUITE, WITH fire-proof vaults; only one flight stairs; first-class in all respects. Apply to owner, Room 5, same building, No. 193 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT 40x85 FEET, NOS. 195 AND 197 Washington-st.; has wide alley directly in rear, fire-proof vault, sidewalk lights, and finished throughout. Apply at Room 5, same building.

TO RENT—A SMALL OFFICE, WITH GOOD LIGHT and ventilation, vault and closets; rent very low. HENRY W. CHIPMAN, 153 Monroe-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—STORE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY us, 59 and 61 Market-st. Apply to M. GRAFF & CO., 44 and 46 South Water-st.

TO RENT—THE STORE AND BARN, NO. 379 North Clark-st.; cheap to a good tenant. Apply to KNAUER & BRO., corner Kinzie and Clark-sts.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANT OFFICES ON FIRST floor, with vaults, and suites of pleasant, well-lighted offices in second and third stories of building Nos. 46 and 48 South Clark-st., next to Sherman House. Inquire W. S. CARVER, Room No. 4, 48 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID OPENING FOR A HOTEL—the four-story and basement stone-front building, situated on the corner of North Wells and Michigan-sts., 80 feet front on Wells-st. and 106 feet on Michigan-st. Apply to JACOBS & FISCHER, No. 56 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR, NO. 66 LAKE-ST., corner State. Inquire on first floor.

TO RENT—A NICE STORE, FIT FOR ANY KIND of business, at 747 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—81 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—FOR GENTLEman and wife in private family, a handsomely-furnished front room, with bedroom, in marble-front; house has all the modern improvements; also a single room for a gentleman.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED room, with or without board; bath-room, hot and cold water, &c. 49 South Carpenter-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS by the day, week, or month, at the ST. JULIEN, 151 and 153 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT AND NEATLY FURnished rooms, with gas and closets, at 543 State-st.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS SUITABLE FOR SMALL family, nice neighborhood, near street cars, &c. Rent $20. BENEDICT, 118 Madison-st.

TO RENT—TO ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen, a furnished room. Call at 114 South Green-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, single and en suite, for gentlemen; also good brick barn with all conveniences. 842 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A SUITE of two front rooms, nicely furnished and very pleasant, only 2 blocks from Madison-st. cars; house first-class; a gentleman and wife preferred. Call at 123 South Hoyne-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping, at 988 West Monroe-st. Water, etc., on premises.

TO RENT—TO A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, THE second floor of a private house all in fine order. Apply at 728 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—JUST GO AND LOOK AT THOSE ELegantly furnished rooms at Honore Block, corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts. Apply at Room No. 38.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, at 667 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—6 DESIRABLE ROOMS, PANTRY AND closets, with water, just calcimined, two doors from street cars, rent $30. Apply on premises. 193 South Wood-st.

TO RENT—2 LARGE AND 2 SMALL FURNISHED rooms, to gentlemen. 413 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE or en suite, for gentlemen only. 161 South Clark-st., between Madison and Monroe, Room 11.

TO RENT—SEVERAL UNFURNISHED BACK rooms, at 523 Wabash-av. W. H. MATTOCKS, 523 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE AND ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms by the day, week, or month. 85 Dearborn-st. Charges reasonable.

TO RENT—A NICE FRONT ROOM, WITH ALcove (unfurnished), and a nice sleeping room, in a private family. Inquire at 770 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT parlor, in marble-front house, with or without board. House has all modern improvements. Also, room for a gentleman. 81 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite. Will furnish gas and attendance. 1062½ Wabash-av., between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH or without board to respectable parties, in private family at 5 East Polk-st., near State.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, TO SINGLE GENtlemen. Inquire at 209 North Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AT 884 WABASH-AV., TWO ELEGANT suites of rooms; also, one front parlor, furnished or unfurnished; location desirable; house has all modern improvements; will rent singly if desired.

TO RENT—340 FULTON-ST., FRONT ROOM, FURnished or unfurnished. Board if desired.

WANTED---TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF ABOUT TEN rooms, between Robey-st. and Bishop-court, south of Randolph-st.; rent not to exceed $1,000. Address CAVANNA, 124 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PHOTOGRAPH GALlery, with option of buying, if business suits. Address for one week, stating rent, L D, 83 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE ROOMS, neatly furnished, for light housekeeping; rent, which must be reasonable, will be paid monthly, in advance. F 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL COTTAGE, WELL located within two miles of old Court-House. Address, giving description, location, and rent, F 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL HOUSE, OR 4 TO 6 rooms; two in family. Address, with terms and location, V 39, Tribune office.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—DOCK LOT 150 FEET ON RIVER, just north of Twenty-second-st. bridge, and now occupied by Daniel Begle as a coal-yard. Apply in basement, northeast corner of Madison and Dearborn-sts.

TO LEASE—CHEAP—100 FT OF DOCK FRONT, one of the best locations on North Branch for a coal or wood yard. Inquire at 148 Kingsbury-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—ACRE TRACTS BETWEEN SEVENTY-first and Eighty-ninth-sts., and east of Stony Island-av. Call at 315 State-st., hardware store.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE ACRE PROPERTY for improved city property. Also to exchange unimproved city property for acre property. Wanted, unimproved lots for customers. HAIR & CO., Room 26 Bryan Block.

WANTED—A HOUSE OR STORE WITH LOT, ON a good street, with improvements; a property that will rent readily at a good price; will pay not to exceed $8,000; ½ cash, balance on time. GEO. E. STOWE, Room 19, southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE ON TIME, A GOOD lot, high and dry, between Harrison and Randolph and Sangamon and Oakley-sts. Address, with particulars, V 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—ACRES! ACRES! ACRES!—WE HAVE constant inquires for acre property; can make quick sales at good prices. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

WANTED—WE HAVE CUSTOMERS FOR LOTS south of Sixteenth, west of Halsted, and north of Indiana-st. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES—GENeral office, 150 State-st.; branch office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing-machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—WEST SIDE OFfice of NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments, and sewing given when required.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—NORTH SIDE OFfice, No. 124 North Clark-st., corner Ohio. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments; open evenings.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 215 SOUTH Halsted-st., machines sold on monthly payments and rented. Open evenings.

THE NEW FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE—WE call special attention to recent improvements made in the Florence, also to the new and elegant styles of cases added to our list. To meet the views of those preferring a machine feeding the work away from the operator, we have made Nos. 13 and 14, which combine the desirable features to be found in machines made by others, with all the peculiar excellencies of the Florence. WM. H. SHARP & CO., General Agents, 254 State-st., Chicago.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office 155 State-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTY WHO WOULD LIKE TO INVEST $5,000 to $10,000 cash, and will be satisfied with a profit of 20 per cent per annum, may address V 40, Tribune office.

A SNUG LITTLE STATIONERY AND NOTION business, beautifully located, to be sold immediately at $300 cash, or $400 on time. X 5, Tribune office.

A SAMPLE-ROOM AND RESTAURANT, DOING A good business, on one of the best streets on the North Side, for sale on account of proprietor's sickness. Inquire at 55 East Kinzie-st.

A RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS sample-room of well-established reputation, for cash, the owner withdrawing from business on account of ill-health. Address by mail, Room 22 Metropolitan Block. MR. E. VON HAREN.

A FIRST-CLASS PAYING GROCERY STORE FOR sale or trade. Other good openings for $500 to $10,000. J. E. KIMBALL, 126 Dearborn-st.

A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT, IN GOOD LOCAtion, capable of feeding 400 per day, for sale; proprietor wishes to leave city. Address F 77, Tribune office.

DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE FOR SALE; good situation; no concurrence. Good chance for a man with little capital. V 30, Tribune office.

CIGAR STORE FOR SALE; GOOD LOCATION; cheap rent. Address in full name, O 55, Tribune office.

GROCERY FOR SALE—THE OLDEST AND BEST family grocery on the South Side, between Twenty-second-st. and Hyde Park. Business, $50,000 a year. Has a fine lot of paying customers. No bonus asked. Parties are going into the manufacturing business. Address V 36, Tribune office.

GROCERY STOCK ($200) FOR SALE; STORE TO rent. Good opening for man with small capital, in a rapidly growing suburb. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st.

I HAVE A NEW PROCESS FOR BURNING KEROsene oil for cooking purposes. Can bake, broil, or do any kind of cooking without smoke, smell, or dirt, at a cost of ¼ cent per hour. Parties with capital can make a fortune by establishing themselves in any city. Can be seen in practical operation at Room 22, Kuhns' Hotel, Dearborn-st., between Madison and Monroe.

ONE OF THE BEST AND OLD-ESABLISHED CORner groceries on West Madison-st. for sale. About $3,300 will take it. Other business. Address V 41, Tribune office.

SALOON 173 CLARK-ST., CORNER MONROE, IN basement, for sale cheap. First-class fixings and lease; will be sold cheap, as the proprietor is going into other business.

THE BEST MERCHANTS' LUNCH AND DINING-room, with sample-room attached, in Chicago, for sale (dining daily 200 to 225); is offered at a bargain, or to a competent party who can take charge, would rather sell an interest, present owner being engaged in other business. Address D, care Cook, Coburn & Co., Chicago.

$200 BUYS A LARGE CASH BUSINESS, CAPable of being greatly increased. Other business on hand and must be sold immediately. This is no every day chance. 233 West Lake-st.

$1,000 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A well-established cash business, paying half that amount monthly. 127 South Clark-st., Room 38.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—(AN ACTIVE YOUNG OR middle-aged man) in a wholesale hardware house, with a cash capital of twenty-five to forty thousand dollars, in an old-established house. Good references required. Address B, care Jas. B. Story, Nos. 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 25, Chicago, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $6,000 TO $10,000 CAPItal, to take an interest in a well-established hardware business in this city. Good references given and required. Address JAS. M. HORTON, firm of Wm. Blair & Co., 174 Lake-st.

PARTNER WANTED—I WANT A LIVE MAN AND good talker to take ½ interest in the best business in the city. C. & CO., No. 70 East Madison-st., Room 6.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000 TO $3,000 CASH in an established and well-paying jewelry business, the finest chance in the city. Address Y 7, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$6,000 CASH WILL BUY A half-interest in an established manufacturing business in Chicago, with no competition. Address V 42, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—LADY WITH FROM $300 TO $500 to join the advertiser (a lady physician in good practice) in the management of a Ladies' Hygienic Institute in a city in Central Illinois. One competent to take charge of the domestic department would receive an equal share of the profits. Apply to M D, Box 260, Bloomington, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED paying manufacturing busines. A business man with $3,000 to $5,000 cash can obtain a chance seldom offered. Address O 82, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SOME CAPITAL TO open a grocery and liquor store in a thriving country town. Inquire, inside 3 days, No. 376 State-st., Room 6.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—100 GOOD CANVASSERS IMmediately to sell new and staple goods at retail and wholesale. Particulars free. C. M. LININGTON, 177 East Madison-st., Room 10, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO BOOK AGENTS—NOW ready, new and additional inducements. New way of running subscription books. Agents selling thousands. More agents, male and female, wanted. Address Union Publishing Company, 335 Wabash-av., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR NEW BUTton-Hole Cutter and Needle-Threading Thimble. Agents clear $20 per day. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED—A NEW PATENT; FULL TERritory; good inducements; no capital required. Room 26, in building corner Clark and Madison-sts.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERY COUNTY; HEWITT fluting, polishing, and band iron combined; patented 1873; flutes any length. 179 East Madison-st., Room 15.

AGENTS WANTED—WE OFFER THE BEST chance in the city for men or women to make money on small capital, in city or country. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—3,400 FEET ON THE BLUFF, Washington Heights, and within 600 feet of Morgan Park, and near the Military School and proposed $12,000 church, with sidewalk from depot; streets and trees, etc. Will take a good improved farm. LINGLE & DARLOW, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO PROPERTY fine residence in Janesville, Wis.; will pay some cash. Address 396 Blue Island-av.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR LOTS—A NEW 9-ROOM house and lot, good location, West Division, near Ashland-av. and VanBuren-st. cars; immediate possession. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR BUILDING LOTS—A NEW brick residence; location and finish first-class. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS STEAM FLOURing mill in good wheat district, for a good farm. R. KENNEDY, Real Estate Agent, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

TO EXCHANGE—$15,000 IN GOOD RAPIDLY-IMproving real estate, unincumbered, for a stock of merchandise or good farm. R. KENNEDY, Real Estate Agent, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

TO EXCHANGE—A ONE-HALF PROFITABLE manufacturing business, extremely profitable; sales cash; no chance for loss on sales of material manufactured, for well located real estate. Address F 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO TRADE FOR A STOCK OF DRY goods, notions, clothing, furnishing goods, boots and shoes, and furniture, 3 farms in Mason County, Ill., all under a good state of cultivation, near market and railroad—one farm of 115 acres, one of 244 acres, and one of 335 acres. Also a fine new dwelling house and 2 lots in the City of Peoria, Ill., with all modern improvements. The titles are perfect. All worth $50,000 cash. Will trade part or all. Address Box 1442, Peoria, Ill.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$5 REWARD—ON SATURDAY EVENING, A package of millinery goods from our wagon; the above will be paid at our office. HEILBRON BROS, 262 and 264 Wabash-av.

LOST—A POCKET AND MEMORANDUM BOOK on Saturday night. The finder can receive $5 by leaving it at A. H. BIDDLE'S, 326 South Clark-st.

LOST—ON THE NIGHT OF MAY 12, ON OMAHA train, C. & N. W. R. R., near Geneva, Ill., a portemonnaie containing about $45 to $60 in money, and ticket, Chicago to San Francisco, No. 305. Any person returning portemonnaie and ticket to A. A. WEST, Geneva, Ill., may keep the money.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, 17TH INST., A BABY'S white turban hat, on Prairie or Indiana-avs., south of Twenty-third-st. The finder will receive thanks by sending notice to 1061 Indiana-av.

LOST—A RED AND WHITE SPOTTED COW AND calf. A reward will be paid by returning them to 155 Lake-av. A. COOK.

FOUND—A LARGE RED COW, WHICH THE owner can have by calling one mile west side of the Brighton House, proving property, and paying expenses. JAMES MILLS.

FOUND—AT SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, several weeks ago, a lady's fur cape. Call at 267 West Monroe-st., between 12 and 1 o'clock only, or address.

STRAYED—ON SUNDAY, MAY 18, BETWEEN 3 and 4 o'clock p. m., from the wood and coal yard of Daniel T. Elston, foot of West Grove-st., North Branch, a young, fine-bred cow, heavy with calf, aged 5 or 6; color red, with white spot on flank, white bag, teats covered with warts, short straight horns. The person returning her to the owner will receive $10 reward. DANIEL T. ELSTON, foot West Grove-st., N. B., or 216 North Carpenter-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO HANDSOME SHOW CASES. Apply at 43 South Market-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW NOVELTY PRINTING PRESS, types, etc. 116 White-st., corner of North Wells.

FOR SALE—A 35-INCH ENGINEERS SPIRIT-level, tripod, levelling-rod, and surveyor's chains. 116 White-st., corner North Wells.

FOR SALE—2 SHOW CASES AND STATIONERY cheap, at 550 State st.

FOR SALE—MORSE & SONS' TRIUMPH SODA apparatus, Italian style, used but one season; very low; good as new.

FOR SALE—ONE BLACK WALNUT OFFICE 11 feet long, 7 feet wide, and 7 feet high; glass all round; bran new; cost $240, now for sale for $100. Call at 51 South State-st., basement.

INSTRUCTION.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG WIDOW DEsires a position as governess, to teach the English branches, French, and music; or would take a situation as governess or companion. Address SAN FRANCISCO, this office.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE FANCY GROCERY house in this city a salesman in the store; only experienced men need apply. Address L 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN TO LEARN THE FIRE INSURance business; must be over 20 years of age, and from the country; must be a good talker, and have had successful experience in canvassing or soliciting; compensation moderate. Apply at 175 South Clark-st., corner Monroe, office No. 9, from 8½ to 11 a. m.

WANTED—A STEADY BOOKKEEPER; ONE that is willing to work for his employer's interest. Address F 46, Tribune office, with address and references.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS SALESmen; good salary given; none but experienced men wanted. KLEIN & SHLOSS, 144 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A CLERK WHO CAN LOAN HIS EMployer $500 or $1,000, good security, can secure situation; salary $20 per week. Address J. S., Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD BOOKKEEPER AND BUSIness man to take a half interest in a business 8 years established. 178 State-st., Room 12.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED TRAVELING SALESman for Northern Iowa and Wisconsin, who understands groceries and a good tea man. Address V 43, Tribune office four days.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS SALESman. SCHLESINGERS MAYER, 136 West Madison-st.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HORSE-SHOER, TO whom steady employment and good wages will be given; railroad fare will also be paid to Rock Island. Apply at once by letter to WALTER DANBER, Rock Island, Ill.

WANTED—CABINET MAKERS, PIECE WORK, for the country. Apply by letter or personally, between 1 and 3 o'clock, on Tuesday, to E. W. RICHARDS, 121 East Eighteenth-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TWO HARNESS MAKERS AT 618 West Madison-st., one to work on fine work and one on repairing.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARPENTER FOR bench work, at 167 Fremont-st.

WANTED—A GOOD TAILOR, IMMEDIATELY; a sober man; steady employment will be given. Address E. M. SMITH, Marseilles, Ill.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENGINEER FOR a stationary. Call at noon, or from 5 to 6 p. m., on DRAKE & CO., 84 Market-st.

WANTED—MATTRESS-MAKERS IMMEDIATELY at WHIPPLE'S, 306 State-st., second floor.

WANTED—PLUMBER AT P. RAFFERTY'S plumbing shop, Blue Island-av., near Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—PAINTER TO PAINT HOUSE IN PAYment for a lot; some cash paid. C. W. DEAN, 133 South Clark-st., Room 16.

WANTED—3 PAINTERS; STEADY WORK FOR good men. Call early. Room 15, 179 East Madison-st. DOUGHERTY & McGIEHAN.

WANTED—TWO BOYS THAT UNDERSTAND running machines in a furniture factory, at 691 Fulton-st., in the alley.

WANTED—3 PAINTERS, AT 455 FOURTH-ST., BEtween Ashland-av. and Paulina-st.; call in the evening.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN TO WORK ON buggy bodies, at 239 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WATCHMAKER, ONE who thoroughly understands his business, speaks English, and has good references. Apply at No. 3 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN AS SECOND COOK; also a first-class waiter; must understand opening oysters. BUCKMINSTER'S corner State and Harrison-sts.

WANTED—A BRASS FINISHER, AT BALDWIN'S, on Calhoun-place, near Adams Express Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO LEARN THE photographic art; a good chance. Call at SMITH'S gallery, 28 West Randolph-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE; HE AS COACHman and gardener; she as cook and laundress. Apply at 9 a. m. Tuesday.

WANTED—A TEAMSTER, CORNER WALLACE and Thirty-first-sts.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—500 MEN TO WORK ON RAILROADS, farms, saw-mills, tie-choppers, stone-quarries, etc. For transportation and particulars apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 South Clark or 161 South Canal-st.

WANTED—30 MEN FOR RAILROAD WORK; wages, $2 per day; board, $4; charges, $3; steady work. 59 West Randolph-st., Room 3.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A NEW YORK IMPORTING AND jobbing wine and liquor house, well and favorably known for many years, seek the services of an active young man as salesman for the Northwest. With one who has a safe and well-established trade among druggists and grocers, a liberal arrangement will be made. The best of references of past services will be required. Address IMPORTER, Post-Office Box 4891, New York.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State, to sell our new button-hole cutter and needle-threading thimble. Agents that wish the goods will save money and time by buying direct of the manufacturers, at 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—GOOD ACTIVE MEN OUT OF EMployment to call and investigate a business paying $30 to $40 a week, sure money. JONES & CO., 71 South Canal-st.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN TO learn and engage in the telegraphing business, at Porter's National Telegraph College, 159 LaSalle-st., Room 79.

WANTED—MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS TO SELL goods, who can give security for $150 worth of samples. SAWYER, 97 Clark-st.

WANTED—A BOY. BASEMENT 441 WABASH-av.

WANTED—PARTIES LOOKING FOR BUSINESS paying large per centage, call on STONE & SKINNER, 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5. Patents wanted.

WANTED—A FEW MEN FOR THE CITY AND 500 for outside towns, for an easy, money-making business; men with small capital can clear $10 to $60 a week. A. RAY, Room 8, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TEN SCANDINAVIAN LABORING men for city work. Good pay and work all the year round. Call early at 122 North Wells-st.

WANTED—25 ACTIVE MEN WITH $5 TO $10 CAPItal; light job and big pay for summer. 178 West Washington-st., Room 4.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WILL PAY $7 per week; a man preferred. Also a good kitchen girl. Call at 623 West Adams-st., front door.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 18 YEARS OLD THAT understands the retail grocery business. Apply at No. 100 Wilson-st.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT AMERICAN or German girl, for general housework, at 487 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small private family. Apply at 1120 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; German preferred. 669 Fulton-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, WITH REFERENCE, one as cook, and one as second girl. Hyde Park, near dummy. Address V 34 Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL; GOOD washer and ironer, in a family of 6, at 120 Honore-st., first house south of VanBuren-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND NURSE girl. 69 North Sheldon-st.

WANTED—A SERVANT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Inquire at 823 Indiana-av., near Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL. APPLY early Tuesday morning, at the Clarendon House, corner Ontario and North Clark-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WOMAN, MEAT AND pastry cook. Good wages, at 953 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRL. 97 West Madison-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply for two days at 104 West Adams-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 124 West Madison-st. Good wages will be paid to a good girl.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK FOR PRIVATE boarding-house. Apply at 328 West Washington-st., corner May.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer in a private family. Apply at 44 South May-st., between Washington and Madison-sts.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, 15 OR 16 years old, to take care of a baby and do second work. Apply between the hours of 2 and 1 at 98 Calumet-av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS IN WEBNER'S DINING-room, 51 South State-st., one to assist the cook and the other to wash dishes.

WANTED—SERVANT GIRL; MUST BE A GOOD cook, washer, and ironer; 3 in family. Inquire at No. 1 Blue Island-av., corner Harrison-st.

WANTED—AT 148 WABASH-AV., IRVING HOUSE, one chamber-maid and one laundry girl.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO WAIT ON TABLE and assist in housework; also a good plain cook, at 49 Eldridge-court.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS—GOOD HANDS CAN find constant employment at CHAS. GOSSAGE & CO.'s, 106, 108, 110 State-st. Apply before 9 a. m.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS WILling to assist in chamberwork. Apply at 690 Michigan-av.

WANTED—SOME FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKERS. 385 South Clark-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A NURSE TO TAKE CARE OF A baby one week old, at 81 Illinois-st.

WANTED—A WET NURSE, SOUND AND healthy. Apply immediately at 104 Warren-av.

WANTED—A WET-NURSE. APPLY AT 321 NORTH Wells-st., up-stairs.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SHIRT IRONER AT HAMILTON'S Laundry, 63 Meridian-st. (in the rear of 175 West Madison-st.

WANTED—6 FIRST-CLASS SHIRT IRONERS AT Star of the West Laundry, 211 West Lake-st.

WANTED—AT THE ORIENT HOTEL A FIRST-class laundress to take charge of the laundry; none other need apply. Apply at the office.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS OF EVERY NATIONALity for cooks, second-girls, and all kinds of housework. Apply to MRS. WHITTAKER, 263 Chicago-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GOOD YOUNG WOMAN TO COOK in a restaurant. Apply at No. 225 West Madison, corner of Peoria-st.

WANTED—AS COMPANION TO A MARRIED lady, a young lady of prepossessing appearance and irreproachable character. One fond of travel and refined tastes preferred. Address TOURIST, Kuhns' Hotel, Chicago.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—ANY INFORMATION THAT CAN BE given in regard to the whereabouts of Mary E. Prout, Johnny L. Prout, or Francis Prout will be kindly received by their aunt. Address MARY Y. PROUT, Walla-Walla, Washington Territory.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG SWEDISH LADY WISHES to accompany a family to Europe. Please address Rev. A. J. ANDERSON, 214 North Market-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SHORT-HAND writer, as corresponding clerk and bookkeeper. Address L 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—THE SUBSCRIBER DEsires a situation in a wholesale house; office work preferred. Writes a good hand and is accurate. References furnished. Address F 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A wholesale or commission house—one that is willing to make himself generally useful. Best of references can be given. Address F 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK IN WHOLEsale or retail hardware; some experience; a practical tinner. Address A C T, 773 West VanBuren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN OF large experience in this city is open to an engagement to take charge of the financial and bookkeeping portion of a mercantile or manufacturing establishment, permanently if required, or will examine and square up books for parties needing the aid of an experienced accountant. Address N 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE GROcery or liquor house, by an experienced salesman; can command some fine trade; good city reference. Can give security if necessary. Address F 49, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS clerk in a grocery or dry goods store; speaking the Scandinavian and English languages; is ready for work, and will make himself generally useful. Address by letter or call at 108 Hulburt-st., up-stairs.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENgineer of three years' experience, with good references. Address B., 218 Townsend-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ARCHITECTURAL draughtsman; city references. Address V 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF A civil engineering institute, who is a practical carpenter, as foreman, or at any kind of work where his services would be required. Speaks French and English, and has been a foreman on building before. Address V 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGIneer, 15 years' experience, competent to run all classes of hoisting engines. Good reference from present employer. Address, for one week, ENGINEER, 807 South Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A FRENCH GARDENER, florist or vegetable, would like a situation; is a single man, with the best of references. Address F 50, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND good man as hostler and to work at all work, with a private family. Good reference. Address or call at 212 West Twelfth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE married man as coachman. Scotchman, Protestant; good references. V 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY AN Englishman; thoroughly understands his business. Address T C, 265 South State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Dane) as coachman; understands perfectly how to take care of horses and carriages, and is willing to make himself generally useful about the premises; can speak but little English. Address V 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A private family to take care of horses, or as coachman, or as porter in a dry goods store. Good city reference. Address V 3, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a young man, understands the care of horses and can milk cows and take care of carriage; never has taken drink nor never will. Address F 51, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER AND INdustrious Englishman who understands gardening and the care of horses, and will make himself useful. Address E V, 494 Hubbard-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE man, as bar-tender, who has had five years' experience in Scotland, and good wine-bottler. Address X 50, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN JUST from the country; would make himself useful anywhere; good scholar. Address C C, 358 West Harrison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN WITH GOOD reference as watchman in a store or manufactory. Address by letter or call at 108 Hulburt-st., up-stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, RESPECTable girl to do general housework in private family. Call at 542 West Erie.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework in small family. 179 Butterfield-st., near Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, to do general housework, by an American girl. Best of references. Apply, by letter or in person, for 3 days, 235 Townsend-st., corner of Elm. No boarding-house keepers need apply.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework in a small private family. Please call or address 22 Ruble-st., West Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL AS COOK IN a private family. Apply at 91 Ontario-st., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GIRLS, in a private family, as cook and second girl. Apply at 97 West Randolph-st., Room 3.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, to do general housework in a private family; good references. Apply at 54 Waubansia-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do second work and sew. Call or address No. 15 South Union-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO second work and plain sewing in a private family. Call for three days at 118 Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, IN a respectable private family, as children's nurse and sewing girl, or second-girl. Apply at 200 Townsend-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE TO do second-work, and the other kitchen work, in private family; West Side preferred. Apply at first house across the bridge, on North Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY IN A small family to do second work or general housework. Call at 135 Superior-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl in a private family to do sewing and assist in second work. Please call or address 22 Ruble-st., West Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY and reliable person, as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting all kinds of family sewing; a permanent situation preferred. Address M, 130 South Jefferson-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MEAT or pastry cook in a boarding-house or hotel; and also women to clean offices and billiard halls can always be found at 49 West Adams-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WE HAVE SOME VERY efficient help, housekeepers, seamstresses, and servants. Those needing help will do well to call at 446 Wabash-av., Room 4. No charges to those wanting seamstresses and housekeepers.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THE DAY, WASHING, ironing, or house-cleaning; at 659 North Jefferson-st., up-stairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS, WITH $6,000 OR $7,000 IN money, wishes to join some reliable firm already established commanding a good trade. None but such need answer. Address V 28, Tribune office, stating where an interview may be had.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

GRAINING AND MARBLING—GET YOUR GRAINing done by EDYE & POWELL, 146 North LaSalle-st.

INVENTORS, CALL AT STONER'S INVENTORS' Bureau. D. STONER & CO., Patent Solicitors and Negotiators, 125 South Clark-st.; want to exchange a manufacturing business for a patent right or real estate.

MRS. RANDAZZO, LATE OF ALBANY, N. Y., begs leave to inform the ladies of Chicago that she is prepared to color ladies' faded switches (by an entirely new process) any shade, from a light brown to a deep black. Warranted not to fade sooner than the natural color. Depot, 131 Twenty-second-st., up-stairs.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COPARtnership existing under the firm name of Burling & Adler is this day (Chicago, May 19, 1873,) dissolved by mutual consent. The business of said firm will be conducted by E. Burling. E. BURLING. D. ADLER.

TROY LAUNDRY, 73 SOUTH LINCOLN-ST., NEAR Madison. Family washing made a specialty. Work called for and delivered free of charge. G. WILLSEY, Proprietor.

THE STOCK OF UPHOLSTERY GOODS OF THE late HENRY PHILLIPS, 457 State-st., still continues for sale.

WANTED—MEN WITH SOME CAPITAL TO CORrespond, with a view to manufacturing agricultural implements, or to starting any legitimate manufacturing business in this place; native lumber plenty and cheap; railroad communication in all directions, and a first-class market at our doors; a No. 1 point for a starch factory. Address GEORGE A. BAILEY, Corresponding Secretary Glenwood Manufacturers' Association, Glenwood, Iowa.

WANTED—PORTRAITS TO PAINT IN OIL, crayon, pastel, or India ink. Also, any kind of artistic work, drawing on wood, etc., etc. Address A. H. DOUGLAS, Box 366, City.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—ORDER ON FIRST-class furniture, also carpet house, at a discount for cash; communications confidential. Address F 81, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF THE UNION PARK Hotel, under mortgage, nearly new, in good condition, commencing Tuesday, May 20, 519 Madison-st.

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS ON INSTALLMENTS at lowest cash prices. Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., 352 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID RANGE, SUITABLE for hotel or dining-saloon. No. 225 West Madison, corner of Peoria-st.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD SURPASSES all; new and improved designs; adapted to parlor, library, dining-room, office, and stores; occupies only one-fourth the space of a common bedstead. Prices, $25 to $100, according to style. Sold on installments of $10 a month. Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, 352 West Madison-st., wholesale warerooms, 370 and 372 West Madison-st.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—PIANO ORDER, CALLS FOR $25 to apply on purchase of $575 piano. Will sell for $100. Also, a first-class ticket to St. Louis, for $9. Apply at store, 126 Dearborn-st.

REMOVAL OF PIANO ROOMS TO 274 STATE-ST., near VanBuren. Pianos and organs to rent and for sale. Renting a specialty. WM. R. PROSSER.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICE PIANO, OF PARTY who would take payment in day-board. Please call or address 609 Wabash-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD, BUSIness and medical mediums, 105 West Madison-st.

MRS. E. M. TRED, PHYSICAL, TEST, AND BUSiness medium, 446 West Madison-st. Private sittings during the day. Seance every evening.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES OBTAINED FOR CAUSES. ALL LAW business attended to. Room 3, 347 South Clark-st.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

WASHINGTON.

Treasury Statement Relative to Outstanding Currency.

Important Decision Affecting Retired Army Officers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The balances in the Treasury, as shown by the books thereof to-day, are deemed to be good indications of a favorable financial condition of that Department. The legal-tenders outstanding amount to a fraction less than $356,500,000, being about $5,000,000 in excess of what is regarded by the Senate Financial Committee to be the maximum amount of that kind of circulation allowed by law, although, as is well known, the Secretary of the Treasury claims the lawful right to draw upon the $40,000,000 reserve whenever in his judgment it becomes necessary for him to do so. No doubt is now entertained at the Department, however, that the amount of outstanding legal tenders will be reduced to the so-called maximum by the 1st of next month.

GOV. COOK.

Henry D. Cook says there is equally as much truth in the recent report that he intends to resign his present position as Governor of the District of Columbia as there was one year ago, when a similar statement was published. It has been Mr. Cook's purpose from the first to withdraw from the Governorship as soon as the matters of the Territorial Government are gotten into smooth running order and in good substantial condition, which, owing to the tedious work of organizing the new system, and of squaring up the chaotic affairs of the old District Government, is not yet quite accomplished.

EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

Lieut. Wheeler left here to-night for Denver, whence his exploring party starts in about two weeks on its expedition toward the one hundredth meridian.

[To the Associated Press.]

CENTRAL AMERICAN MISSIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The Central American missions are to be vacated on the 30th of June next. One Minister there is to be acredited to all of them. The President to-day appointed Judge George Williamson, of Louisiana, to the position.

THE RUSSIAN MISSION.

Judge Pierrepont is expected to decline the Russian mission owing to a press of legal business.

ARMY DECISION.

The Court of Claims to-day rendered judgment for some $500 in favor of the retired Maj.-Gen. Eli Long, as commutation for fuel and quarters while he was serving as Professor of Military Science at the Indiana State University under detail of the War Department. The decision of this test case establishes the principle that retired officers assigned to such duty are entitled to receive the full pay and emoluments of their rank.

THE SCHUETZEN FEST.

Baron Schloezer, the German Minister, responded, to-night, at the May festival of the Schutzen Verein, to the toast: "Germany, the land of our birth. May our actions as German-Americans ever prove worthy her great renown, and may her latest triumphs not be her last."

NEW YORK.

Over Seven Thousand Immigrants Arrive in One Day—Miscellaneous Local Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Eight ships arrived to-day with 7,852 emigrants, most of whom are bound for the West. This is the largest arrival in any one day this year.

The police have a new theory in regard to the Thompson street murder. They think that Jackson, after killing his mistress, became terrified, and attempted to wash the blood from her face, which would account for the bloody water found in the wash-bowl under the bed. Becoming convinced that she was really dead, he took his bank-book and went to Garvett's dance-house to hypothecate it, as he had done before, to get money to get out of town. Being refused, he went into the water-closet and cut his throat. The barkeeper found him there and assisted him to the house at the corner of Browne and Sullivan streets, to which the drops of blood were traced, and either he or his corpse is hidden there or somewhere in the neighborhood now. A thorough search is to be made. It has been ascertained beyond a doubt that the murdered woman was the unwilling mistress of her negro slayer. He beat her severely several times when she attempted to escape, and a letter has been found addressed to Jackson, from a woman in Sing Sing, saying she hopes Sullivan has become reconciled to her lot, and if she has not, it is better that she does so as soon as possible.

A friend of Count Daniel Boismonigali, who married Miss Parks, of Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, writes to one of the morning papers that the Count is worth at least $100.000 in his own right.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, May 19.—A morning journal speaks of the Mobile correspondent of a leading banking-house in this city drawing prime sterling bills as having proved a defaulter to the extent of $560,000. The facts which led to such exaggerated statements have been known for nearly two weeks, and are that the firms of Halsey & Co., of New Orleans; Goldthwaite & Co., of Mobile, and Goldthwaite, of Galveston, have dissolved partnership. W. F. Halsey alone being authorized to sign in liquidation. These firms represented the house of Brown Bros. & Co. in the cotton markets of the South. The trouble which caused the dissolution was that sterling bills against cotton shipped to Liverpool had been sold, and when the sales of cotton failed to meet the sums specified in the bills, a reclamation was made. It proved that a majority of the bills were not responsible, and that Goldthwaite was jointly interested in the speculation. Goldthwaite is a relative of a member of the firm of Brown Bros. & Co., and his fall is more painful to the New York principals than any sum that they lose, which cannot be more than $100,000.

Oliver Charlick, President of the Long Island Road Company, Hugh Gardner, Abram Duryea, and John R. Russell are the nominations for Police Commissioners sent to the Board of Aldermen by Mayor Havemeyer.

Gerrit Smith has given $1,000 for the relief of the Cubans who formerly lived in wealth or comfortable circumstances, but who are now destitute because of the revolution in Cuba.

A new phase was developed in Judge Wright's case in the United States Court here to-day. His counsel, Stoughton & Burnett, made a motion to quash the indictment, which was argued by Geo. Burnett. Should the motion prevail, it would defeat all the cases now pending here against Judge Wright. These cases are connected with the contest that has so long been going on between the Interior and Attorney-General's Departments. Decision reserved.

Dr. Harris, the physician of the Blatchford family, says the six domestics of that family, who were poisoned, undoubtedly obtained the poison in corned beef. It is supposed the butchers at the market where the beef was purchased used arsenic to kill rats, and some of it got spilled into the pickle which contained the beef. All the poisoned are recovering.

The grand opening festival of the New York Schuetzen Corps commenced this afternoon, on Union Hill. The festival will last four days.

President Graham, of the Wallkill National Bank, will be tried June 2, and Tainter, the defaulting Cashier of the Atlantic National Bank, will be tried May 26.

The Fifth Regiment, originally called the Jefferson Guards, celebrated the birthday of Thos. Jefferson to-day by a parade.

Work is suspended on the public parks, in consequence of the failure of the Legislature to appropriate the necessary money to keep the laborers busy. Over 700 men are thus thrown out of employment.

The inquest in the case of the three men crushed by the falling of the building Nos. 44 and 46 Hubert street, concluded with the verdict that death resulted by the falling of the floor, which was overloaded.

Judge Black and Wayne McVeagh, counsel for Gen. Fremont, in the case of the Memphis and El Paso bonds, will apply, it is reported, for a reversion of the proceedings of the French court, in which Gen. Fremont was condemned by default.

Proposed Change in the New York Libel Law.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 19.—In the General Assembly, to-night, a majority of the Committee on Grievances reported in the case of Stephen English, imprisoned at the suit of President Winston, of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, that the bail required of English is excessive and oppressive, and recommended the passage of a bill providing that the maximum bail in the case of libel shall be $2,000, and that it shall be $5,000 where more than one suit is brought by the same plaintiff.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Considering the excessive moisture of last evening, Hooley's Theatre—the pet of the ladies and the admiration of the other sex,—was complimented by a fair attendance. The attraction was "The Victims," one of Tom Taylor's society dramas, which is somewhat of a novelty in Chicago, its last appearance in this city having taken place some six years ago, when the old Museum was in its glory. There is not much in the play in the way of plot, and to some minds it is all the better for that, because it does not involve much mental labor to follow its progress. Flirtations abound, but they are arranged in the usual fashion, so as to be abruptly terminated when there is an interesting probability of their becoming serious. The entire strength of the company was engaged, and that is saying a great deal for any play, as the versatility and ability of the actors are a guarantee that if there is any acting to be done it will be done well. This is true of a large majority of the company. Mr. Dillon was in all his vein, humor hustling all over him, and his elastic countenance assuming all sorts of comical attitudes. He was *Joshua Butterby*, in every particular, happening in at inopportune moments, and "putting his foot in it" with premeditated blundering that was simply delightful. His wit and audacity carried him triumphantly through every scrape. Mr. George Giddens, who will be fondly remembered, made his first appearance at this theatre, and was greeted with a hearty welcome. There was too little of him as *Mr. Cordle*, "an economist and statist," but the small quantity was of excellent quality. He will be no uncommon acquisition to the establishment. Mr. Blaisdell as *Mr. Merryweather*, a generous, good hearted, unsophisticated husband, was more than usually natural, unrestrained, and sober in voice and manner. It was a neat and quiet bit of acting, with scarcely a touch of the rant which is this gentleman's besetting sin. *Mr. Rowley* (Soggs), an old merchant, was jolly and affable enough, but perhaps he talked in a tone too boisterous, as he was not hailing a ship at sea, but conversing in a drawing-room. *Fitzherbert* (Norris), a literary gentleman, acquitted himself with considerable credit, and he rolled his eyes in a "fine frenzy" like any other stage poet. *Mrs. Merryweather* (Miss Meek) played the business with much skill, though at times she lapsed into a lackadaisical state that was not absolutely essential. Her costume was exquisite. Without the accessories of dress Miss O'Conner as *Mrs. Fitzherbert* was charming. She pleaded with her foolish poet of a husband, with much pathos cried genuine tears and forgave the scapegrace so as to tempt him to sin again, that he might be once more forgiven. *Mrs. Crane*, a strong-minded woman, was imitated by Mrs. Maeder, and Miss Anthony herself could not have done much better. The remaining parts are inconsequential, and nothing need be said about them.

The scenery was fully up to the standard of this house, and deserved the applause which it evoked. On the whole the play, as presented, will repay all the trouble of going, even if the night is damp. It is a light and airy, full of ludicrous scenes, and abounding in wit and humor enough to dissipate the blues. It will be on the boards every evening except Tuesday and Thursday, when "Risks" will be produced.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.

The second week of Mr. Edwin Adams' engagement at McVicker's Theatre did not open more auspiciously than the first, so far as his audience was concerned, for the house was quite small. While this was partially attributable to the watery sunset, and other indications of storm which blew up toward evening, other causes must be looked for to account for this circumstance, which need not here be enlarged upon, having been mentioned before. "Enoch Arden," with Mr. Adams in the title role, was the attraction last evening. While this brilliant and popular actor has achieved a reputation by his impersonation of characters demanding dramatic talents of a higher order, and more exacting in study, it seems strange that he should regard as his specialty that of *Enoch Arden*. It is true that without him the piece would amount to very little, and that it is he who ennobles by his characterization a [illegible] which might not, in other hands, be so successful; it is also true that he can find in the part scope for the exhibition of a large amount of pathos, and can illustrate to the world that a real actor can, by the force of his genius, construct a character marked, dignified, and popular out of not very promising material. And this Mr. Adams has certainly done out of *Enoch Arden*. But the question is whether he is correct in supposing it to be either his greatest or even most popular part. It is probable that before the week has come to an end he will have received evidence to the contrary, and as without him the interest would be very limited, there is not much to recommend the piece. It possesses, too, an atmosphere of all-pervading sorrow, which not only finds expression in the hapless mariner who was "cast away and lost," but which hangs over the gayer scenes and robs them of their gaiety. There is nothing to contrast with this as the plot unfolds itself, the mirth, if there be mirth, being too broad or too dull to bear any relation of light to the shade of melancholy in which the entire drama is moulded, and hence it ceases to have that hold upon the public which many others in Mr. Adams' repertoire retain. In this it shows its weakness, if in nothing else. The mind of the audience has been kept in a condition of long suspense as to *Enoch's* fate, and when the truth becomes known by a sudden vision appearing to his wife, the feeling is one of relief to think it is no worse than that. And here one would think that the playwright has missed the entire spirit of the poem. To *Annie Arden* the mystic words, "Under a palm-tree," conveyed an instant belief of *Enoch's* death, and abandonment of all hopes of his return, which finds expression in words. In the play, however, the audience has the uncomfortable conclusion thrust upon it by her vision of her husband "under a palm-tree," that *Mrs. Arden* is guilty of conscious bigamy; or at best, rejecting so disagreeable a theory, regard the incident, so exquisitely full of meaning in the poem, as bearing in no way upon anything else that might happen. But leaving the piece for Mr. Adams' share of it, there is little to say of it that is not entirely commendable. The actor has a perfect conception of the character dimly outlined in the text, and sustains it throughout. His elocution, always good, gives fresh meaning to the wonderfully dramatic lines in which the poet has described the lonely island; and in his discovery at length of the long-looked for sail, and consequent restoration to home and humanity, as well as in the last act, where he takes a farewell view of his wife and children, he rises to the full height of his genius, and there, indeed, one recognizes the actor. The angry determination to wring from heaven that share of happiness which should be his gives way to his undying love for his wife, which impels him to forget himself, lest in claiming his own he injure her. Here is an opportunity for a fine display of dramatic feeling, and the opportunity is not lost.

Mr. Adams' support was in general better than could be expected. The dramatis personæ are, fortunately, not numerous, and beyond the parts of Mr. O'Neil, Mrs. Myers, and Mrs. Stoneall, there was no requirement which could not be amply supplied by any other of the company. Mr. O'Neil as *Philip Ray* found himself more at ease in the last two acts than in the first, and, therefore, was far more pleasing, especially in his love-passages. Mrs. Myers as *Annie Leigh* was, as usual, quite up to the mark, and made of the part something more than the lifeless effigy which one is apt to regard it. Mrs. Stoneall, always acceptable, succeeded in adding considerably to the interest of the piece in *Miriam Lane*, the garrulous relict of a bibulous inn-keeper. "Enoch Arden" gives an opportunity for the introduction of strong scenic effects, and in the mounting of it the management have shown good taste and liberality. The view of the tropical island is rich in coloring and in accuracy of detail. In the mechanical effects a little more care might avoid spasmodic movements on the part of a ship under full sail, which appeal to the risibles of the audience.

The Mormon Question.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Elder Cannon, of the Mormon Church, and Brigham Young are spending some time in this city on commercial business. Elder Cannon expressed himself quite confident of his admission to the next Congress, and has made extensive legal preparations to defend the contest which will be made by Maxwell. The contest is designed to bring polygamy as a distinct issue before Congress.

Fires.

MILWAUKEE, May 19.—Reports from Green Bay say the woods are on fire around Big Cedar, and running along the side track. The new hotel and store at Big Cedar was burned on Saturday. A big fire is reported at Ishpeming, and there are fears of the destruction of the town.

TOLEDO, O., May 19.—The Wabash Elevator Company's Elevator No. 2 was destroyed by fire, this afternoon, together with its contents, consisting of about 125,000 bushels of oats, and 7,500 bushels of corn. Loss on building, $80,000; insurance, $65,000. Loss on grain about $90,000. Fully insured. The insurance is mostly in Eastern companies.

ST. LOUIS, May 18.—The National Hall Building was partially destroyed by fire, this morning. Loss, $3,000. Insured in home companies.

CINCINNATI, May 19.—Joseph Vogel's pork-house, on Spring Grove avenue, was damaged by fire to the extent of $6,000 last night; insured in the German Savings and Firemen's, Merchants' and Manufacturers' Companies of this city.

The residence of Samuel Emerson, near Vincennes, Ind., was burned this morning; loss, $4,000.

MAGAZINES.

The *Practical Magazine*, published by Osgood & Co., monthly, is an illustrated cyclopedia of industrial news, inventions, and improvements, collected from British and other foreign sources. It is intended for the use of those concerned in raw materials, machinery, manufactures, building, and decoration. As its articles are all written abroad, they have no especial reference to whatever there may be that is individual to American industry; but, for all that, it cannot fail to be a compilation of great use to workmen and manufacturers of every craft, as it embodies the results of the latest research in mechanical and chemical arts. The table of its contents for the April number, just at hand, will serve better than any cursory review to show the scope of its field:

Fig-Iron Trade of Scotland, with Sketch of Mr. James Baird, of Garthsherrie (with Portrait). New Double-Action Stone-Breaker (with Illustration). Cheap Sausages. Flax and its Machinery (with Illustration). The Machinery of London Life.—III. London Food Supply; Imported Foods (by James Greenwood the "Amateur Casual"). Results of the last Census. Grecian Statue and Cup (with Illustration). The Manufacture of Brandy, at the works of Messrs. James Hennessy & Co., Cognac (with Illustration). Enamels by M. Charles Lepec, Paris (with Illustration). The Artificial Flower Trade. Cigar-Making (with Illustration). The Plow: its History, Construction, and Management (with several Illustrations),—by Robert Scott Burn. Key Seat Cutting Machine (with Illustration). Chemistry, as applied to the Arts, Metallurgy, Chemical Manufactures, and Allied Subjects, from Foreign Periodicals, etc.: Manufacture of Trichloracetic Acid—Manufacture of Vinegar by means of Carbonic Acid—Preparation of Acrylic Acid—Phosphotungstic Acids—New Process for Preparing Caustic Soda—Preparation of Caustic Baryta—Conine—Caffeine in Coffee—Potassium Chloride—Preparation of Pure Potassium Bromide—Testing of Potassium Bromide—Testing Potassium Iodide for Iodate—Saltpetre in Vegetables—Preparation Trichloracetate of Potassium—Salt Spring at Huel Seton, Cornwall—Sodium Sulph-hydrate as Depilatory—Action of Ammonia on Nitrate of Ammonium—Devitrification of Glass—Recovery of Sulphur from Soda-waste—Waterglass Composition—Magnesium Oxychloride—Kieserite—Preparation of Mercury Cyanide—Carbonate of Lead as a Substitute for Red Lead in Glass-Making—Compounds of Yttrium and Erbium—Cerium Salts—Technical use of Tungsten and Uranium Compounds—Manufacture of Phosphates—Manufacture of Stannates—Preparation of Amyl Nitrite—Pressed Iron Smelting Process—Krupp's Factory at Essen—Manganese in Steel—Volatility of Iron—Valuation of Copper Ores by the Cornish Method—Welding Copper—Roasting Argentiferous Blende—Argentiferous Ores in Colorado—Stetefeldt Roasting Furnaces—Recovery of Silver from Residues—Fishnum Black—Alloy of Platinum and Lead—Reduction of Thallium from the Chloride—Preparation of Thallium on the Large Scale—Manufacture of Fuchsine without Arsenic—Dyeing Straw with Aniline Green—Fuchsine Dye for Cotton—Grenat Marron—Oil-Bath for Aniline Dyes—Brilliant Green for Wools—Molybdic Acid as a Dye for Silk—Composition of Eggs—Preservation of Meat, &c., by Cold—Preservation of Grain in Vacuo—Cerealine—Use of Sulphurious Acid in Saccharification of Grain—Action of Malt Extract on Starch—Bbur—Tannin in Beer Brewing—Sugar in Syrups—Borax as an Antiseptic—Silicate of Soda as an Antiferment—Chloral-hydrate as a Preservative—Chloral-hdrate as a Remedy against Seasickness—Nitric Oxide as a Disinfectant—Chromic Acid as a Disinfectant—Iodine as a Disinfectant—Bleaching-Powder as a Disinfectant—Charcoal as an Antidote to Phosphorus—Use of Turpentine as an Antidote against Phosphorus Poisoning—Medical Mal-Condition of Oxygen in the Blood—Composition of Tobacco, Smoke—Carbon Filters—Purification of Water by Spongy Iron—Fire-proof Paint for Wood—Preservation of Dresses, &c., from Fire—Rendering Fabrics Waterproof—Hydrocarbon Gas—Purification of Coal-Gas from Carbon Bisulphide—Glycerine Purification—Candle Nuts—Blackening of Candle Materials—Bleaching of Oils—Distinctions between various kinds of Oils—Velocity of Light—Action of Light on Silver Salts—The Heliotype Photographic Printing Process—Preparation of Chromotypes, as Practised in the Studios of the London Autotype Company—Microscopic Photography—Bichromate Batteries—Alteration of the Conductivity of Selenium by Exposure to Light—New Galvanometer Balance—Iron contained in Food—Applications of Electricity—An Improved Hot-Air Bath—Sulphur as a Lubricant —Lubricating Grease—Production of Malt on Glass—Cleansing Bronze Statues, &c.—Babbit Fur as a Substitute for Wool and Cotton—Preparation of Litmus Paper—Manufacture of Ozone—Dynamite—Wood Pulp in the Manufacture of Paper—Barber's Iron Wood—Manufacture of Carbon Disulphide—New Liquid Glue—A Good Glue—Parisian Wood Varnish—Floor Wax—Phosphorus in Cox'-Ashes—Commercial Red Phosphorus. A Commercial Indigenous Fumitive. Safety Water-Tube Boiler (with Illustrations). Lord Brabazon's Report of the Industrial Condition of France (conclusion). Gum Arabic in the Soudan. Oak Press (with Illustration). Notes from the North of Europe. Geometric Turning (with Illustrations). On Two Recent Improvements in the Production of Chlorine, by R. Gerstl, F. C. S. The Westinghouse Air-Brake. The Words of Master Salebrin (with Illustrations). The Silk Industries of Italy. Improvements in the Manufacture of Iron and Steel. Ceiling of the Billiard-Room at Marienburg (with Illustrations). Means of Protecting Textile Fabrics, &c., from Fire. The Practical Note-Book of Technical Information Useful to Students and Workmen (with numerous illustrations): Designs for Ornamental Wood-Work—Memoranda on Cast-Iron—Memoranda on Slide-Valves of Steam Engines, and mode of laying them—The Geometrical Solids, and their application to Working Drawings in the Constructive Arts. The Art of Secret Writing. A Lucrative Trade. Engineering and Practical Memoranda: Anti-Fouling Composition for Ships' Bottoms —Reclamation of Land in Italy—Expansion Stay—Cement Tester—Vertical Boilers—Asbestos Steam Packing. Value of the Genus Rhus. Antidote to Carbolic Acid.

The *American Church Review* for April has the following contents:

The Seventeenth Article: The Controversy about Prayer; The "Dies Iræ;" The Spiritual Essence of Christianity; Lessing's *Life* of Gen. Schuyler; Presbyterianism and Episcopacy in Scotland; The First Bishop of Vermont; William of Ockham, the Prereformer; Book-Notices.

Copies of the following have come to hand:

The *Penn Monthly*.

The *Gem of the West*.

Hygiene: A Fortnightly Journal of Sanitary Science.

Demorest's Illustrated Monthly and Mirror of Fashions.

Victoria Magazine: London: Emily Faithfull.

The American Naturalist: A Popular Illustrated Magazine of Natural History.

Zell's Monthly Magazines.

The Voice of Masonry.

American Homes Illustrated.

The Western Life-Boat, and Journal of Biography.

We have received copies for June of the *Atlantic Monthly*, *Godey's Lady's Book*, *The Galaxy*, and *Our Young Folks*, from R. D. Russell, 148 State street.

CAPT. LULL AND THE GAMBLERS.

Yesterday afternoon, two West Side gambling dens suffered the results of Capt. French's resignation. It was serene sailing for the occupants of these places while that burly officer was in command. But their days of serene sailing are over. The raids yesterday afternoon were made under the direction of Roundsmen Tom Simmons and Vesey, and the places visited were No. 63 West Madison street, Mike McDonald's house, and No. 119 of the same street. Ten inmates were brought in, together with the fixtures of both places. The gamblers were let out on bail, to appear before Justice Scully this morning. Mike McDonald has said that he would pay no more fines. It will be a matter of some interest to know how he will avoid them.

Serious Accident at Sing Sing.

SING SING, N. Y., May 19.—The fall of a gallery in Sing Sing Prison, yesterday, caused the death of one convict, the serious wounding of a keeper and two convicts, and the slight wounding of sixteen convicts.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 19.—The verdict of the Coroner's jury in the case of Gerrett, killed by the falling of a gallery, at Sing Sing Prison, is that he came to his death by the falling of a gallery, whereby his skull was fractured, and add: "We furthermore would express our conviction that the Legislature of the State of New York has exhibited a culpable negligence in refusing the necessary appropriations to remedy the insecurity of the galleries."

Obituary.

PITTSBURGH, May 19.—The Hon. Ezekiel T. Cox, the father of Hon. S. S. Cox, died at his residence in Zanesville, O., yesterday, after a protracted illness. Mr. Cox for a number of years edited the Zanesville *Gazette*, and several times represented Muskingum County in the State Legislature.

NEW YORK, May 19.—William Archdale O'Doherty, who figured somewhat conspicuously in the recent fight for the possession of the management of the Erie Railway, died on Saturday in this city.

BOSTON, May 19.—D'Atalie, the "iron-jawed man," died to-day at Fall River. He came to this country from France some five years ago.

THE VIENNA COMMISSIONERS.

Letter from Gen. Van Buren to a Vienna Paper—Comments of the Press of That City.

Vienna (April 20) Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

Gen. Van Buren has appealed to the Vienna press in a letter, a translation of which is as follows:

GRAND HOTEL, VIENNA, April 27.

To the Honorable Editor, Publisher of the News Freie Presse in Vienna:

HONORED SIR: In regard to an editorial article on the "Suspension of the American Commission for the World's Exhibition," allow me to inform you that, although the source is very clear whence the statements contained in the article were derived, they have been falsely apprehended in several respects. It is not true that the accusations against the American Commissioners have been found to be justified. On the contrary, the accusations have been directly found to be false before the committee which was appointed to investigate them. No one who knows the individuals composing the American Commission will ever believe that they have been guilty. The great work which the Commission has accomplished, without the help of the Government of the United States, has, for a long time, received the highest recognition from the people of the United States. The suspension of the Commissioners is only the result of a conspiracy, which will be completely revealed at the proper time. I beg you, therefore, honored Sir, Editor, kindly to await the truth and the proofs of it, attested by the Government of the United States, before you pronounce your verdict upon me and my associates.

Accept, honored Sir, the assurance of my high respect, and believe me, very sincerely yours,

THOMAS B. VAN BUREN,
Commissioner-General of the United States.

The following is the remark of the editor of the *Neue Freie Presse:*

Mr. Van Buren states, in his communication, that the source from which we draw our information is a "very clear" one,—which we confirm; but we can by no means admit that we have "in many respects falsely apprehended" the communicated facts, since "clear" circumstances allow but one interpretation. To pronounce a final judgment upon the matter is not our business, and therefore we can readily grant the writer's request, by waiting for "the proofs, attested by the Government of the United States."

I add the following translation of an article which appeared in the Vienna *Deutsche Zeitung* of to-day, and which, though not accurate in all its details, is interesting as showing how the people here will probably look at it:

We have received the following data in regard to the suspension of the American Commissioners. As is known, they have been deprived of their salaried offices, under the charge of "irregularities" which have taken place. The grounds for this action are said to be the following questionable transactions: The firm of Matthews procured the exclusive privilege for the sale of soda water from the American agency of the Commission in New York,—that is, from the Commissioner, Mr. Mayer representing the Commissioner-General, Van Buren. Relying upon this privilege, for which, it is said, Mr. Mayer received a large sum, Mr. Matthews constructed a splendid soda water fountain, and made an additional outlay, amounting to $40,000 in all. On reaching Vienna, the firm of Matthews found that, as early as last October, Baron Schwarz had granted this privilege to the house of Down, Clark & Co.; that they had therefore been swindled by Mr. Mayer, and had lost their large outlay. A second case is that of a Mr. Hitzel, who is said to have purchased the privilege for a "bar" of Mayer, for $5,000. When Hitzel came to Vienna, he discovered that Baron Schwarz, to whom alone belongs the right to grant such privileges, since they form one of the sources of the Exposition Fund, had not conceded it to him, and in fact was not able to do so. A third case is that of Messrs. Jewett & Tracy, who acquired in New York the exclusive privilege for an American restaurant—for a good sum of money, as is said—and on reaching here found a rival in Herr Kuline, who was in partnership with a Viennese, and had obtained the privilege direct from Baron Schwarz. We are assured that Commissioner-General Van Buren remained almost constantly in Washington, in order to urge the appropriation for the Exposition, since, with the indifference of Congress and the direction of the popular interest to the Presidential election, America would have had no share in the Exposition, but for his efforts. According to this version, his agent in New York, Mr. Mayer, would be the only guilty individual, if the alleged swindles are substantiated.

Another feature is the appointment of the Commissioners themselves. In addition to the distinction, they received by act of Congress a considerable salary ($3,000—and the struggle for the place is said to have been very lively. Thirteen so-called Executive Commissioners were appointed by Van Buren, others by Grant, and others again by the Governors of States. The charge is made that also in these appointments one or the other "irregularity" took place, and that this or that Commissioner, in his turn, thought to make money out of his office. To give the whole history as it comes to us from an intelligent source, the affair certainly needs no commentary. The newly-appointed Commissioners have no salary, and need none; Cannon and Aspinwall are millionaires several times over.

If we must, on such occasions as this, send back to the old States of Europe their emigrants naturalized with us, it is to be hoped that they may be such as were honored in their old homes as well as in their new.

New Orleans Items.

NEW ORLEANS, May 19.—The St. Martinsville prisoners were arraigned before the United States Commissioner to-day. In answer to a question the Commissioner stated that the prisoners were held charged with a violation of the sixth section of the act of 1870.

Hon. John W. Foster, United States Minister to Mexico, leaves to-morrow by the steamer Canandaigua for Vera Cruz, en route for the City of Mexico, accompanied by his family.

Riotous Jail Prisoners.

ST. LOUIS, May 19.—Seventeen prisoners confined in the County Jail made a preconcerted attempt to break out on Sunday night under the leadership of Memphis Bill, Gus Canton, and other notorious thieves. The plot was given away by another prisoner named Nolan, and thus frustrated. This morning, during the hour for exercise, the prisoners became riotous, and attacked Nolan, beating him badly before they were quelled.

Floods in Texas.

MARSHALL, Texas, May 19.—Heavy rains from Friday till Sunday noon along the Upper Red River have caused a 25-foot rise at Red River City. It is still rising rapidly. Clarksville reports a 30-foot rise in the river. All the tributaries are overflowed. Several bridges on the Sherman stage route are washed away.

The McGarrahan Claim Case Once More.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The New Idria Mining Company, it is reported, have again applied to the Secretary of the Interior for a patent to the quicksilver mines worked by them in California. McGarrahan, the other claimant, has also filed evidence, combatting the Company's right to the mines.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—BEEF CATTLE—Dull and rather lower. Sales of 3,100 extra Pennsylvania and Western steers at 7@7.75; fair to good at $6.50@7.00; common at $5.50@6.00.

SHEEP—In fair demand. Sales of 9,000 head at $6.00@8.00.

HOGS—Lower. Sales of 5,000 head at $8.00@8.25.

Murdered and Robbed.

CINCINNATI, May 19.—A Fort Wayne dispatch to the *Gazette* says that the man run over by the freight train near Van Wert, Ohio, on Saturday night, has been identified as Jefferson Garrettson, and it has been discovered that he was murdered, robbed of $100, and his body placed on the railroad track for the train to run over. The perpetrator is unknown.

The Russian Mission.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 19.—A Washington special says Judge Pierrepont called upon the President and Secretary of State to-day and declined the Russian mission. His principal reason is that he cannot afford to resign his position as Treasurer and Counsel of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company.

The Labor Question.

RALEIGH, May 19.—There is a general strike, to-day, among the journeymen mechanics, who insist upon ten hours as a day's labor.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The Crispins claim that they are entirely successful, only one shop holding out against them, and they will discontinue their daily sessions.

The Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—The family of an officer, just arrived from Arizona, says 200 Apaches have fled from the Camp Verde Reservation, and gone on the war-path again.

No later news from the lava-beds.

Navigation Items.

DETROIT, May 19.—The steamer Meteor reached Marquette yesterday, being the first boat of the season through the Sault Canal.

After Fame.

READING, Pa., May 19.—Donaldson, the aeronaut, made an ascension here last evening, in a balloon made of brown paper, and descended safely.

Railroad Accidents.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GENEVA, Ind., May 19.—A young man, named Ephraim Metcalf, 24 years of age, was lying on the track of the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne Railroad, near this place, this afternoon, and was run over and instantly killed by the afternoon train. No blame attached to the train men. It is supposed the man was intoxicated and laid down on the track. He was employed in N. G. Olds & Sons' spoke factory, of Fort Wayne, and was here purchasing spoke material.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

Gloucester, Mass., is to be a city.

—The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* is the best newspaper in America—to make a bustle out of.—*Columbus (O.) Journal.*

—The New Orleans *Picayune* says that advices from the sugar districts of Louisiana represent the crop as very promising.

—A nice place for a summer picnic. The snow was still so deep in Hawley, Mass., that a road had to be dug for thirty rods, 4 feet deep, May 6, to get to the burial-yard to bury a person.

—Mr. Metzel, of Baltimore, poured coal oil over sauer-kraut, mistaking it for vinegar. Then he put it on the stove to warm; then it exploded, and a piece of the dish knocked Mr. Metzel's eye out.

—The Lena (Ill.) *Star* says that Thomas Pollock, living two miles east of Orangeville, suffered the loss of his house, barn, and everything therein contained, except five stock, by fire on Monday night last. Loss about $12,000.

—The State police, assisted by a number of the local police, have been doing a lively business at Fall River, Mass., in the way of raids upon liquor stores. They made descents upon a large number of dealers, great and small, the whole amount seized being valued at about $2,000.

—The *Railroad Builder* tells the truth when it says: "The rail, which ought to be the most honest part of a railway, since so many lives depend upon it, is generally the object of as much jobbery as any part of it. When roads are being built, and are poor, any rails are taken that can be bought with bonds."

—The most costly new structure in Newport, R. I., is a $100,000 Swiss Gothic cottage, building on Rhode Island avenue, for Mr. H. J. Marquard, of New York, and the most extensive alteration is an $80,000 addition to the old English villa of Peabody Wetmore, of New York, which is hardly considered an improvement. Ross Winans, the Baltimore millionaire, is building a $50,000 cottage; F. W. Andrews, of Boston, a mammoth wooden residence, 115 by 120 feet; and Admiral Gale is erecting a showy $20,000 house.

—The Bellefonte Iron Company has concluded to move its works to Williamsport, Pa. The reasons given for the removal is the exorbitant freight on the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, which makes a competition with other mills not obliged to use the transportation of this road a difficult undertaking. It is stated that freight costs nearly as much from Bellefonte to Tyrone as from Tyrone to Philadelphia, and that Pittsburgh manufacturers can ship to Philadelphia at about two-thirds of what is charged from Bellefonte. Williamsport, being on a main line of road, and not on a branch, the rates are much lower, and hence the removal.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

—"Subscriber" writes to the San Francisco *Chronicle:* "An idea struck me this morning, by which the Modocs can easily be exterminated while in the lava-beds. It is this: Construct a kite capable of carrying a weight, say ten pounds; suspend to the tail-end a can of nitro-glycerine, having an arrangement for its ready detachment; then fly it until perpendiculary over any spot in the lava-beds, which any experienced engineer can readily determine; pull the detaching string, and the havoc that would follow the explosion of the box would, I reckon, be fearful enough for any Modoc. Another—for some experienced aeronaut to ascend in a balloon and drop the box. If you think the hint worth anything, please give it publicity through your valuable paper."

—Susan Eberhart, the woman who was hanged at Preston, Georgia, last week, while in prison whiled away the solitary hours by making friends of the rats that had access to her cell. A man called to see her a few days before her execution, and after some conversation told her that he had understood that she had some pet rats. She tapped on the floor, when out of their holes came the rats, until no less than fourteen of them had answered the call. They climbed up her lap, and up her shoulders, and cavorted about over her head, suffering her to caress and handle them as she pleased, and not one of them manifested the smallest symptom of alarm. This story is told by the Augusta *Constitutionalist*.

—A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes that in a recent real estate transaction in Berks County, the purchaser, after much haggling as to the price to be paid for the tract of ground, and in connection with three married men, was unable to secure a marketable title until he had, in addition, given five dollars to each of the respective wives in order to obtain a release of dower. Our correspondent expresses some surprise at this conduct of the wives in exchanging their "thirds" for so paltry a sum, but the custom is prevalent in many parts of Pennsylvania, and husbands can only get the signatures of their wives to deeds of real estate by promising them a black silk gown, or its equivalent in money, which is always paid by the purchaser. The custom is frequently alluded to in the Pennsylvania Reports.

Taking the Census in Bengal.

The *Indian Mail* says that the taking of the census in Bengal, over an area of 250,000 square miles, inhabited by nearly 67,000,000 souls, has been accomplished at a very trifling cost. In England the cost of numbering 23,000,000 souls amounted to nearly £80,000, and in the United States the census of 1850 cost as much as £300,000 for a like number of people. But the census of Bengal, the first that has ever been fairly accomplished there, cost no more than £21,000. This result was mainly due to the plan adopted in Bengal of getting the people to number themselves. The leading inhabitants in every district were appointed to carry out the task without payment, and so dearly was the privilege rated by them all that many who had been passed over as unfit or superfluous petitioned the Government to let them share in the honorable work.

In the Santhal country the village head men kept their reckoning by means of knotted strings of different colors—black for male and red for female adults, white for boys, and yellow for girls. In some villages seeds or gravel served the same purpose, one person being told off to count the men, another the women, and so on. In Orissa, for months before the census, Mr. Ravenshaw went from village to village, preparing the people for what was coming, until even the rude hill chiefs entered heartily into the scheme. Very few cases of extortion have been discovered, and only one riot took place. Much of the work got through was very trying to those engaged. Most of the enumerators in Hughli had to wade in the mud from village to village under the fierce sunshine or the drenching rain of a Bengal September. One of them died at the close of his work, and five more have since been invalided. The preparations for taking the census gave birth to a rich crop of absurd rumors among the most credulous classes. In Orissa it was widely believed that the Government was going to repay itself for the cost of the famine. Some people thought that only male adults would be taxed, because their names